Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 86 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about:	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
5th April	Somali	6712	
9th "	Ormonde†	14853	
11th "	Norman †	7596	
15th "	Teesta	6296	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing Extra
16th "	Malta	6064	
19th "	Egypt	6854	
26th "	Karmala	6983	Extra
29th "	Kildonan	6949	
3rd May	Nevasa	6853	
10th "	Delhi	8069	

†Does not call at Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagova", and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.		
1919			
11th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.	
7th "	Ligna	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.	
10th "	Dwarka	Karachi & Persian Gulf.	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	19th Mar.	10th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kinugawa Maru No. 2	S. Sato	2204	4th April	10th April
Nagara Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar	5th April	Italy
Kotoku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	"
Kotoku Maru	Nakemura ..	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
'Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches.—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK

UTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,60,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 70,04,549/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yloilo
Ipoh	Penang	Yokohama
	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frenztien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all an l every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO., Girgaum.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
Nos. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Nandram Hiranand and on account and at the risk of Seth Lakhmichand Thackordas:—

Ex. S. S. "Cilebus Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Lathabhoy Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas:—

Ex. S. S. "Havhavu."

2 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 6060, 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and in pursuance to the power of sale received under a writing made on 29-3-19 between the parties concerned:—

10 packages Dhotees No. 1648 or other, 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshavji Kanji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas.

Ex. S. S. "Into Maru."

12 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999 quality of No. 5555.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Runchordas Purshottam of Chowk.

Ex. S. S. "Into Maru."

3 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999, quality of No. 5555.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-55 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Ramdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas.

13 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999, quality of No. 5555.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Runchordas Purshottam of Chowk.

2 bales each 50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 9999, quality of No. 5555.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS AND 350 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Dwarkadas.

25 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Gordhandas.

40 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kantilal Chunilal.

Ex. S. S. "Havhavu Maru."

100 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

Ex. S. S. "Kasado Maru."

250 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS & DEBRIS OF HOUSE NO. 7 SITUATED AT FULGALLI, BHULESHWAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at about 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the materials including debris of the house No. 7 situated at Bhuleshwar Fulgalli under the ownership and possession of Sheth Soonderji Motibhai on condition to demolish the building and remove the same to the level of the ground within 3 weeks from the date of sale.

Full value with Rs. 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

B MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bai Moogibai, wife of Mulji Khimjee the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Luxmibai, widow of Narayen Nana, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th day of January, 1916 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 155 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Oart of Kashinath Babajee Moray at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4317 and Street No. 677 and bounded on or towards the East, West, North and South by the Oart of Kashinath Babajee Moray and the said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the said Mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co. attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 56, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor Abdul Husein Mulla Fazelally:—

Ex. S. S. Taian—Maru.

K P 21 Bobay.—No. 6, 1 Case 50 Gross Japanese Eyelet rings No. 26, 27.

No. 7, 1 Case 150 Gross Japanese Eyelet rings No. 28, 29, 30.

On account of the concerned.

1 Case 40 Dozen Electric lamp sheds.

1 Case 30 dozen black horn combs.

The estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Dorabjee Makhania deceased.

1 Gold watch guard with gold pendant, 1 Ruby ring, 1 Diamond and ruby ring, 1 Diamond ring. 1 Diamonds ear shed, 1 Gold charm.

Miscellaneous:—2 National cash registered machines, Japanese ivory figures, tea and coffee sets, Japanese writing table, Indian carved wood writing table and chair and 1 Folding teapoy Military tents, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES RED, T. CLOTH, DYED SHIRTINGS AND DYED JEAN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the concerned the following goods.

11 cases Red T. Cloth Nos. 1001 and 50".
10 cases Dyed Shirtings No. 2655.
6 cases Dyed Jean.

AUCTION SALE OF 460 CASES CHROME ALUM.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in No. 8 godown of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., at Clive Street, by order of the concerned the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Totomi Maru" "Tozan Maru," and "Europpa Maru."

460 cases Chrome Alum each contg., 1 cwt.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ARSENIC LUMP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Clive Street in Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., godown No. 8 by order of the concerned the following goods landed ex. s.s. "Rangoon Maru."

8 cases Arsenic alum.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
23, Church Gate Street.
Near Mongini Bros., Confectioners.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS AND MANY SUNDRY ARTICLES.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, the following household furniture electric and sundry articles:—such as, drawing room sets lined with rich tapestry and velvet reclining sofas, chest of drawers, hatstands, writing tables, office chairs, office cupboards, teapoys, wooden cots double, drawing room cabinets, easy chairs, electric table lamps, table fans, etc., etc., and also several lots of high class jewelleryes set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, emeralds, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES OF COTTON BLANKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg., Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Doerat Raja and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop premises in Champagully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market:—

30 bales cotton blankets 57in. by 76in.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 4 days from sale day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Rich Blackwood Carved Partition Screens, Grand Piano by Bechstein, Brass Ornaments, Electro-plateware, Rich Glassware, Crockery, Etc., the property of the late Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of large dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboards, Chesterfield sofa, blackwood and teakwood cushioned chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, wardrobes, rich blackwood partition screens, corner cabinets, carved tray, iron beds, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, American book case, hatstands, brass and copper ornaments, table clocks, old China vases, Terracotta figures, grand piano by Bechstein (in excellent condition), books, pictures in frames, motor travelling electro-plated, tea set with knives complete, cabinets with looking glass, photo frames, teak and blackwood settee, carved teapoy with brass top, rich glassware, electro-plateware etc. etc.

Also one Automatic pistol by Wesley Rostery in leather case, complete and 20 round ammunitions and prismatic compass.

The property of the late Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.,

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

SHANGHVI SADAN,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. Use the words. 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 86, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

MAKE TO ORDERS—india Marine, Motors and Steam and Cargo Boats. Builder, V. D. MISTRY, Mazagon Tram Terminus, Bombay. 2036

WANTED to make known that MEHTA & Co., Commercial Travellers, Lucknew, can represent and canvass orders in Northern India for Cloth manufacturing. Importing or any Concern. Terms invited. 2013

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, who has worked in mills. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2084

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2019

WANTED—An English-Marathi knowing LAND MANAGER, for Bombay and suburban estates. Salary Rs. 50, with a couple of rooms free. Apply to Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2072

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO CLERKS with knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. Salary from Rs. 40 to 60. Apply to Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2071

WANTED—A qualified MARINE MOTOR ENGINEER, for a small cargo vessel. Apply immediately, with copies of testimonials, stating past experience and salary expected to GOOLABCHAND DHARAMCHAND, Mumbadevi, Bombay. 426. 2060

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing Gujarathi, Hindi, and ordinary English for canvassing. Pay Rs. 25—30 and commission. Apply personally, INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY, near Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2062

WANTED—An intelligent, hardworking, fast TYPIST, with general knowledge of office routine. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, with good prospects. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2030

BANDSMEN WANTED for the 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass; also Flute, Clarinette, Cornet, Horn and Trombone players. Excellent prospects for ex-Army men. Minimum pay Rs. 30 per mensem, with extra allowances, etc. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Poona. 2051

WANTED—for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, a PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY, on a salary of Rs. 250—25/2—400, with Provident Fund benefits. Those who hold the M.Sc. or a corresponding degree in Chemistry and have worked at the Institute of Science, Bangalore, or similar institution will be preferred. Applications, with copies of certificates, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 30th April, S. C. SHAHANI, Acting Secretary, D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi. 2067

WANTED.

WANTED—MOTOR LORRY, 2 to 5 tons. Apply THE ADAMS SAWING AND WOOD-WORKING MILLS, Reay Road, (Post) Parel. 2081

SITUATION WANTED.

MR. MOHOMMAD MUSTAHSAN KHAN BUNGUSH, Supdt. of H. E. H. The Nizam's Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan, who has lately been pensioned has arrived in Bombay and is desirous to serve as Manager of any Mill, Factory or Firm, or Supdt. of P. Press, Industrial School, Garden or to Supervise any of the buildings under construction or Agent for buying or selling articles, if he is offered suitable pay. His age is about 37 years. He knows English and Urdu well, also accounts, served in Jail Department for about 17 years where he had been managing silk, waste-silk, various sorts of departments connected with cotton cloths weaving, tailoring, durrie, carpet, carpentry, tent and shoe-making and dyeing factories as well as gardening, building works, etc. He has experiences of the work done in these lines. He is also well up in selling of manufactured goods and purchasing of raw materials. He understands keeping of accounts and managing the office. He has also served for 2 years as Police Superintendent and 2 years as Press Superintendent. He holds several testimonials and copies of remarks including several references by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Director-General of Police and Jails on his inspections from time to time, under whom he has served for many years as Jailor and Superintendent. Honesty, energy, hard-working, good management of the office, systematical keeping of the accounts, general administration of the Jail and industrial experience in general have very strongly been certified. Besides this officer many other European and Indian high officials of H. E. H. The Nizam's and British Governments speak in highest terms as to his qualifications. Correspondence is awaited from any one requiring his services for in or outland. Apply Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—150 EMPTY OIL CASKS in good condition. Apply F. A. KAZI, 200 Nagdevi Street, (Bombay 3). 2029

FOR SALE or on lease, a big FLOUR and SPICE MILLS in a very busy central locality. Apply sharp: S. D. DAVAR, Sleater Road. 203

FOR SALE—Complete ELECTRIC BELL outfits Rs. 10. EASTERN ELECTRIC and TRADING CO. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, P. O. Box 459. Telegrams:—EASLEKTRIK. 1993

FOR SALE—BRIZEL MOTOR, five seater in good condition, owner going home, Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply HOOSAINBHOY RAHIM C/o Jivraj Master, Dongri Street. 2049

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Studebaker Taxi Motor Cars with four cylinders. 20 horse power, price Rs. 6,500, each invited offer. One Hop Mobile Taxi Motor Car, four cylinder, about 25 horse power, price Rs. 7,500; invited offer. Apply D. O. CHOTHANI, Sonu Cottage, Murzban Road, Andheri. 2027

WE HAVE received by the last English Mail, a big consignment of SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS of well-known makers. Prices to suit all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 3

YOU will save much of your time and money if you use D. Gestetner's Duplicator for your circulars, specifications, etc., Perfect legible copies from 100 and above taken from one original. Ask for further particulars, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 3

TO BE LET.

TO LET on lease—A FLAT for big office at Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2086

TO LET—At Mahableshwar for Hot Season ending 15th June, 1919, large Commodious BUNGALOW, known as Park Hall, near Government House, excellently situated. Apply to T. K. MODY, Esq., Laila Hall, Bandra. 1998

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
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Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THE undersigned have a good stock of Boiled Linseed Oil for immediate delivery, packed in Kerosine Oil Tins in 4 gallons each. For price and particulars apply:—

WM. LAWS & COY.,
54, Apollo Street,
Agents, The Behar Oil Mills.

1980

WANTED.

WANTED two boys age 7—13, willing to learn in Shanti Niketan (Tagore School) Bolepur or in Gurookula, at Hardwar. Will bear all their expenses Preference to younger boys. Apply NOWROSJI M. BHATHENA, 6-8, Medows Street, with credentials. 2034

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period commencing June 1st 1919, and ending March 31st 1920.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th May 1919.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

W. C. COPLESTON,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Via Belgaum,
6th April, 1919. 2065

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

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W. C. COPLESTON,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Via Belgaum,
6th April, 1919. 2065

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAGDU VITHOBA has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in r to the said properties or any of them or ny part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, rust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bhewrawady in Girgaum, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, New No. 3224, Old Survey No. 607, New Survey No. 7959 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 237 and Street No. 8 and bounded, on or towards the East and the North by the property of Chabildas Lalloobhai or Dwarkadas Lalloobhai, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Janardhan Gopal, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax vacant land or ground situate lying and being in Bhewrady in Girgaum, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-six square yards or thereabouts being the portion of the land hereinbefore, firstly described, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, New No. 3224, Old Survey No. 607 and ew Survey No. 7959, and bounded on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West by the property of Khoodadad Irani and on or towards the North and South by passage.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1919.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2080

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH SHANTARAM DEVULKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Goud Sarawat Inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. ..... Deceased.

BAI INDIRABAI, widow of the late Kashinath Shantaram Devulkar of Bombay, Hindu Goud Sarawat Inhabitant, without employment, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 29th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2082

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for copy of Rule to

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY THr 11TH APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th day of April, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Navarana Mansions" opposite the Colaba Railway station, Colaba, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glasswars, and platedware, marbel top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, sweet toned cottage piano, silver show case, Encyclopaedia Britanica, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, singer's sewing machine, Bent corner iron safe with stand, roll top writing table, marbel top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, glass door book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs cooking utensils etc.,

The property of J. K. Orfanidi Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and others,.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 172 DOZEN HEALDS

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 10th day of April7 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. N. N. Vohra and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. M. Roy and Co., of Apollo Street, Fort.

172 Dozen Healds, 28in. 66in. and counts 36/56.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
ONLY THREE MORE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES:
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his exclusive Drama in FIVE PARTS, entitled
'THE HOUSE OF CARDS'
Featuring
CATHERINE CALVERT & FRANK MILLS.
This is an exceedingly powerful dramatic treatmeat of a domestic situation which is even now not uncommon and which one fears will only be too familiar in the coming years. It deals with woman's true vocation in life—of a woman who put her scientific studies before her domestic responsibilities—and the result.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each. Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).
NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The film Sensation of the year
Tarzan OF THE Apes.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO NIGHT
The tremendously exciting adventures of
THE NEW MACISTE
reach their climax in the concluding episodes which will be screened to-night
MODERN HERCULES
excels himself in these last thrilling episodes
Don't fail to see his amazing feats of Strength
They will grip your attention from beginning to end. The film is supplied by K. A Sethna & Co,, Agents to Arture Bonceschi.
PATHE GAZETTE
giving notable current news in pictures.
Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
Baby Marie Osborne
in "CUPID BY PROXY"

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
AN ABSORBING DRAMA IN 5 PARTS.
THE
FALSE FRIEND
featuring
GAIL KANE
A story of intense and gripping interest. Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson
As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in
"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME.
A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
presents during the week
by public request
THE GIGANTIC SWADESHI ATTRACTION
Birth of Shree Krishna
DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY
MR. D. G. PHALKE
NEXT WEEK
A film version of
Marie Corelli's
World-Famous Novel
THELMA
COMING SHORTLY
Another Triumph of Indian Cinematography
Another Plume in the hat of the Pioneer Producer of Indian films
KALIYA MARDAN
OR
KALI NAGA DAMAN
Another interesting episode from the Childhood of SHREE KRISHNA.

Lalitkaladarsha Dramatic Co.,
VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Sangit Hach Mulacha Bap
8-30 p. m. Thursday 10th April 1919. 8-30 p. m.
Tickets can be had at the Company's residence, Sandhurst Road, near Benham Hall Lane till 6-30 p. m. and afterwards at the theatre.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 9.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Bengal and in Orissa coast and local rain in Assam and Bihar. Few falls also occurred in Burma and south-east of the United Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Akyab, Calcutta, Chittagong, Saugor Island, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Balasore, Cuttack, Patna, half inch, Darbhanga 1 inch. The disturbance from Persian is now on the North-West Frontier and it is likely to cause duststorms and thunderstorms in the extreme north.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the north-east of India.

CYCLONIC STORM IN BENGAL.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A cyclonic storm over the river Padma, on Monday the 7th April afternoon between Goalundo and Chandpur. Several country boats with passengers, seven of whom were rescued by the I. G. S. N. steamer Gurkha, are reported to have gone down. The steamer Gurkha was herself caught in the storm soon after she had left Goalundo for Chandpur and had to be beached. Her canvas was swept away and the passengers were ordered to secure life-belts.

The R. S. N. steamer Vulture which was proceeding up the river with mails was also in danger for a time.

The Eastern Benal Railway's Chandpur mail arrived at Sealdah three hours late on Monday night.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab:—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is above normal except in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the east of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana:—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Sind and west Rajputana. Temperature is in considerable excess in upper Sind and the maximum rose to 110 deg. F. yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average in Kathiawar and south Gujarat; night temperature is in excess at Neemuch and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the western districts, but is below it locally in the south-east. Day temperature is in defect at Akola and Jubbulpore; night temperature is lower than usual in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

Rs. 4
will bring you a beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
as cheap as charming.
SAME, but Smaller, Rs. 2.
10 WOODEN ANIMALS, Re. 1
THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.
BENARES CITY.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Skies are clear. Humidity is largely below normal in Hyderabad and at Belgaum. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is lower than usual in the northern half of the division, the deficiency ranging up to 11 deg. at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks:—Weather has been dry. Skies have cleared in Sind and south Baluchistan and the disturbance in Baluchistan appears to be following a more northerly course than usual. Humid winds are blowing up the Gangetic plain. Temperature is high in the Punjab, upper Sind and east Madras and rose to 110 deg. F. at Jacobabad and 109 deg. at Cuddapah yesterday.

Dry weather is likely to continue except possibly for a few thunderstorms in the Punjab and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th April 1919:—

Rainfall has been general in Assam and Bengal and local in upper Burma, while a few falls are also reported from lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar and north Madras.

The chief amounts are: Lashio three-quarters of an inch; Maymyo, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Silchar a half; Shillong, Narayanganj, Chittagong one; Cox's Bazar two; Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri a half; False Point, Purnea one.

Temperature is high along the north-west frontier and rose to 109 deg. at Jacobabad yesterday. The western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th April 1919.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.835 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	70.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.628 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 "
Minimum do	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW.
Movement of Wind	195 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	9	m 6 38	22 11	9 m 1 14	12 10
Thur.	10	m 7 51a	23 9	m 1 58	13 9
Fri.	11	m 8 11	24 6	10 m 2 25	13 1
Sat.	12	m 8 54a	25 0	m 2 51	12 9
Sun.	13	m 9 14	25 4	11 m 3 18	12 4
Mon.	14	m 9 55a	25 4	m 3 45a	12 0
Tues.	15	m 10 0	25 2	12 m 3 54	12 0
		10 9a	24 7	2 54a	12 6
Wed.	16	m 10 39	23 10	13 m 4 23	13 0
		10 49a	23 9	4 31a	13 4
Thur.	17	m 11 13	22 7	14 m 4 43	14 0
		11 9a	20 10	5 4a	15 2
Fri.	18	m 11 44	21 0	15 m 5 15	15 1
		11 57a	20 11	5 25a	15 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 9	(Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 27m.	Sunset	6h. 54m.
" 10	(Thursday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 11	(Friday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 12	(Saturday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 13	(Sunday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h. 56m.
" 14	(Monday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 56m.
" 15	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 22m.	"	6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	24-0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-12m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-42m.	p.m.

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Newsadvert Dept.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.
O. B. 788.

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Cossi Silk Suit Pieces
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
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Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run
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ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

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relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff, joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.
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No. 2, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 4th.

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	16,000
Mid. American Spot	16.33
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	28.59
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	25.72
July	23.36
Oct.	21.27
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	24.52
July	22.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
(New Contracts.)

Months	To-day's price.
April	16.53
May	15.17
June	14.86
July	14.56
Aug.	..
Sept.	13.88

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 4th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April.	16.69
May.	15.39
June.	15.02
July.	14.69
Aug.	14.35
Sept.	13.89

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, April 4th
New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
April	26.6d

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 4th.

M G. Bengal Good	12.00
,, ,, Fully Good	12.50
,, ,, Fine	12.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	14.10
,, ,, Fully Good	14.60
,, ,, Fine	14.85
,, Broach Good	15.10
,, ,, Fully Good	15.35
,, ,, Fine	16.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 4th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
,, Forwarded	42,000
,, Imports	61,000
,, Stock	495 000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

There have been increased sales in yarn and Cloth:

Water Twist	2/4
Printers Cloth	50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 5th:

	Bales.
Total Sight	9,254 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	479,000
East Indian ,, ,,	91 000
American ,, ,,	3,758 000
Other ,, ,,	121,000
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	48 600
,, ,, Forwarded	1,300
,, ,, Actual Exports	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian Afloat	4 000
Total Afloat	173,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 3rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	84 800 000	Inc.	600.000
Public Deposits	32 800.000	,,	7,200.000
Other do.	123 300 000	,,	1,500 000
Govt. Securities	67,100 000	,,	10,000.000
Other do.	78 900,000	Dec.	600 000
Notes and Gold	28,200,000	,,	900 000

The BANK RECIVED 18% of the Libilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 31st.

Day's Export to Great Britain	11,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Riy Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.60.000
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, April 1st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	37 000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.63.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, April 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	37.000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	25 70
,, ,, July	23 38
,, ,, Oct.	21.30
Spot Cotton at New York	26.70
,, ,, Orleans	25.75
Futures at New Orleans May.	24.41
,, ,, July	22.72
Demand Bills	1.63.75

New York, April 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Futures at New York May	26 25
,, ,, July	24 05
,, ,, Oct.	22 01
Spot Cotton at New York	29 25
,, ,, Orleans	26 00
Futures at New Orleans May	24.82
,, ,, July	23.41

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 1st.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	49 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4

London. April 2nd

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	49 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	51
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Frances	27.62

London, April 3rd.

Rente 3%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	51
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.75

AR LOANS.

London, April 2nd:

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95 5/8

London April 3rd:

3½% 1925—1925	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 1st:

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed Yellow Guserat, 416 lb. ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 41 lbs. ex-Ship	600
Maximum prices fixed for shipments.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April Value	540
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nominal	600
Toria Rapeseed	600
Maximum price fixed for Shipments.	

London, April 2nd.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guarat, 416 lb. ex-ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	600
Maximum prices for shipment.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April Value	500
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Nominal	440
Toria Rapeseed	600
Maximum prices for Shipment.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	26/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C & F. Karsod June-July Sellers	29/3½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers	2/0½

London April 3rd

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Maximum prices fixed for Shipments	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Quoted	560
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nominal	600
Toria Rapeseed	560
Maximum price fixed for Shipment.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	34½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Sellers	2/3½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The market for coal shares opened without much inquiry, probably owing to profit-takers appearing on the scene. Jute Mill shares ruled quite firm but with only limited business outside Kamarhatty. Industrial sections were fairly well patronised, but without any feature of special interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrang 12-4; Baraboni 18-12; Bulanbararee 42-8; Burra Dhemo 15-8; Bercola 0-12 p; Central Collieries 17; Enfield 14; Equitable 51; Ghusick 25-12; Hanjan 18-8; Jasnadih 17.8; Jainty Central 25-12; Koosoonda 32-8; Kuardi 27-12; Nowaghur 27.8; Nodiha 18-4; Patmohna 18-8; Parasea 11-4; Pandeveswar 13-8; Rassuan 10-14; Samla Kendra 22-8; Searsole 13-8; Sendra 26.12; Teetulmuri 18-4.

Jute:—Alliance 500; Barnagore 142-8; Budge Budge (Pref.) 116; Dalhousie (Pref.) 115; Craig 1-12 p; Delta 513; Gourepore (Pref.) 103; Howrah 34-4; Kamarhatty 647; Lawrence 542 s l.; Lansdowne 330; Northbrook 55-8; Reliance 37-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental 38; Bengal Brass 18; Bengal Paper 85 s.l.; Buxa Timber 14.12; Chemical Industries 27-4; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 90; Indian Iron and Steel 3-8 p; Indian Galvanizing (new issue) 16-4; Marshall and Sons 15-4; Ryam Sugar 16-4; Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance 11.

Tea:—Dhunseri 1-4 p.

Government Papers 3½ per cent. were quoted at Rs. 70 to 70-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-8.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 8.

Rice market is again dull and featureless, big mills doing no business, small mills quality ogered at Rs. 345, buyers Rs. 342-8, meedone Rs. 342-8, buyers Rs. 340. Two thousand five hundred bags of Kankmigan were sold at Rs. 335 for April and four thousand bags raw at Rs. 335 for April, ten thousand bags specials at Rs. 330 for April, and fifteen thousand at Rs. 334-335 for May were the only speculatives' bargains. Sales of sixty thousand bags meedone by Chinese millers at Rs. 337-8 to Rs. 342-8 are reported.

Dutch East India papers report that an application by Java to Burma for 1,20,000 tons of rice has not met with satisfactory response and that in order to provide sufficient food the area divided to sugar and tobacco cultivation may be restricted.

The Deputy Food Stuffs Commissioner has received intimation from Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, that for March the sales of rice will not be recognised in future

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th April, 1919, was 30.032 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.

S. S Kazembe, Buckley, New York, March 6.
S. S. Ihasa, Terry, Karachi, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.

S. S. Orseolo, Bosea, Calcutta.
S. S. Olympia, Alder, Liverpool, etc.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Mirita, Waters, Karachi.
S. S. Manora, Steadman, Karachi.
S. S. Dwarka, McArthur, Persian Gulf.

S. S. Kazembe:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Kazembe, 3,235 tons, Captain E. E. Buckley, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York. with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain H. Alder, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mirita:—The Standard Oil Co.'s steamer Mirita, 3,607 tons, Captain J. R. Waters, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. D. McArthur, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 9th April, 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination.	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Kosoku Maru	2003	Kobe	10-4-19	N Y Kaisha
C & R	War Pike	3186	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
D & E	Swaluby	3651	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
F	Yuhsri Maru	3095	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Baswayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
K	Bilwara	5328	China	16-4-19	M M & Co
L	Naitung	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
O	Schooner Utopia	396	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Shariff Hassum owner
P	Sikh	3288	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
Offside					
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Kowelt	2393	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Kaveri	553	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Indravati	513	Jamnagar	10-4-19	B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	N F	N F	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
2	Kazembe	2935	Colombo	17-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
3	Zayani	2627	P Gulf	12-4-19	H S Shushtary & Co
4	Kifunezan Maru	1943	Kobe	17-4-19	N Y Kaisha
6	City of Chester	3521	N F	N F	J F & Co
7	Kofuku Maru	3284	Japan	14-4-19	O S Kaisha
8	Shushtar	1758	Busra	N F	G P S N Co
9	Malta	3888	London	N F	M M & Co
10	Massilia	6000	Glasgow	19-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
12	Clan Ross	3757	Liverpool	12-4-19	J F & Co
14	Dwarka	759	P Gulf	10-4-19	M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Oxfordshire	5414	U Kingdom	13-4-19	K Nixon & Co
6	Calcutta	3537	Rangoon	11-4-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Tessia	3428	London	15-2-19	M M & Co
8	Nagoya	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
10	Chakdara	1518	Busra	1-4-19	M M & Co
11	Manora	4-91	London	10-4-19	M M & Co
13	Banca	3794	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Suveric	3023	London	13-4-19	M M & Co
15	Chusan	1338	Busra	8-4-19	B I M
17	Jehangir	3364	Busra	11-4-19	D B I M
Jetty end	Vasna	3020	Busra	11-4-19	M M & Co
Offside Jetty	Ellora	2567	Busra	10-4-19	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Mirita	3687	Karachi	10-4-19	Standard Oil Co

IMPORTS.

April 9.

S. S. Calcutta from Rangoon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—115,624 bags rice.

S. S. City of Chestor from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—125 crts. 312 mats bottles, 60 bundles channel iron, 100 D/bags silicate of cotton, 4 cases varnish, 96 cases "Filtrate" oils and grease, 6 barrels grease, 68 cases fish holts, 1,201 bundles steel hoops, 2 cases cottons, 145 cases metal polish, 100 drums anti-fouling and composition, 25 joists, 100 cases creosote salts, 340 drums soligmum, 9 bales woollens, 50 drums double boiled linseed oil, 200 drums disinfectant fluid, 40 casks dry colour, 50 drums black varnish, 1,685 kegs 20 casks paint, 12 casks sulphate of alumina, 20 bundles galvanized sheets, 4 cases 3 casks lead pipes. 450 C. I. pipes.

S. S. Banca from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—80,700 bags rice, 390 bars pig lead, 4 cases chiroots, 20 boxes paint.

S. S. Koweit from Jeddah, Agents Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co.:—10 bundles 33 packages broken metals, 14 bags almonds, 40 packages 4 jottas zaharat daran, 3 bundles fish fins, 2 packages 1 bag gum, 200 packages alkali, 63 bags 48 packages 2 jottas gum arabic, 2 cases crochet cotton, 1 box pearl, 5 packages lungis white cloth, 13 bundles skins, 27 bags gum myrrh, 5 cases cigarettes, 19 bales P. goods, 10 bundles sheep skins, 14 bales cotton P. goods, 7 bundles copper old, 8 bundles brass old, 80 bags olibanum maithi.

S. S. Kofuku Maru from Japan Ports, Agents O. S. Kaisha.—50 bundles cotton yarn, 12 cases striped cotton drill, 25 cases cotton undershirts, 10 packages brass sheets, 12 cases cotton and woollen undershirts, 414 cases glassware, 12 cases medicines, 25 cases toilet paper, 150 bales gassed cotton yarn, 260 bales shirtings, 15 bales jacnet, 33 cases porcelainware, 446 cases safety matches, 13 cases sulphur matches, 200 cases poisonous matches, 7 cases cotton goods, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 200 packages tea, 87 cases black tea, 150 Nos. iron sheets, 43 bales large cotton yarn, 29 cases enamelledware, 25 cases candle stick, 200 bags arecanuts, 30 cases spun silk yarn, 11 cases dye stuff, 500 cases cassia, 36 cases glass bangles, 10 bales silk, 300 cases whisky, 1,569 bundles rattans, 254 chests desicated C/nuts, 130 bags damar batu, 66 bags pepper, 11,317 bundles planks, 2,111 bags betelnuts, 485 bags sago flour, 165 bundles gum benjamin, 362 bags green peas, 32 cases camphor, 18 cases mace.

It is understood that Mr. J. C. Molony, C.S., President of the Madras Corporation, shortly proceeding on six months' leave. It is likely that Mr. R. A. Cox, I.C.S., will act for Mr. Molony, Khan Bahadur Bazullah Sahib holding charge until Mr. Cox joins duty.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd.

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED

23,000 TESTIMONIALS
have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity	Nausea
Asthma	Neurasthenia
Bronchitis	Otorrhœa
Bleeding	Otalgia
Cholera	Pneumonia
Constipation	Pulmonary troubles
Diarrhœa	Quartan
Dyspepsia	Quinsy
Earache	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhœa	Toothache
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heartburns	Ulcers
Indigestion	Vomitting
Insomnia	Venereal diseases
Joint troubles	Wounds
Jaundice	Worms in the belly
Kidney diseases	Yaws
Lumbago	Ava-skin
Liver troubles	Zymotic diseases
Malaria	
Mumps	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.
Cuttack.
"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderfully in the few cases I have tried.
Yours faithfully,
Rai S. C. NAIK Bahadur."

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, a best household medicine.

Regd.—**"AMRITDHARA"**—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our **"AMRITDHARA,"** in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIT" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial: Sample Annas Eight only.

THE MANAGER,
Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—**Amritdhara Lahore.**

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

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Influenza & Plague Treatment.

									Rs.	a.		Rs	a.
FEVER DROPS (Influenza and all sorts of Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	big	1	0	small	0 5
PLAGUE SOLUTION (Specific for Plague)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	....			0 10
GERMICIDE—(General Preventive for Plague and Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	....			0 10
BUBO OINTMENT (Buboes of Plague)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5
COLOGNE WATER (3 oz. Nett)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	....			1 0

Ask for Pamphlet and Catalogue.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
22-24, C. P. STREET, FORT. NEAR HONGKONG BANK.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

NIGHT SIDE OF BOMBAY.

A PROCURER AND HIS VICTIM.

KHERI AHMED v. ABDULLA MAHOMED.

The plaintiff, an Arab woman, had filed this suit against the defendant for recovery of certain articles of furniture belonging to her and wrongfully detained by the defendant. The defendant, who claimed the property as his own had filed a counter-claim against her for recovery of gold and silver ornaments which were alleged by him to have been given to the plaintiff for use. The facts are fully stated in the following judgment delivered by the Third Judge.

Mr. S. A. Shete appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. A. Somji for the defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff is an unfortunate girl of Arab extraction, who was seduced to leave her native place and come to Bombay by that pest of society, a procuress. Since she came to Bombay, it is admitted she earned money as a prostitute in the house of the old woman. She is very young and though now necessarily faded in beauty, owing to her unfortunate trade, she still has remains of some beauty, as beauty goes among these people. It is not difficult to believe that as she says, she earned some times from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per night.

After three years of prostitution in the old woman's place, she was seduced away from that place by the defendant. He admits he did it secretly and clamdestinely without the knowledge or consent of the old woman at 10 p.m. Why was this procedure adopted? If, as he says, his motive was pure philanthropy, a charitable act done in God's name, to take this young woman out of prostitution and bring her in good ways, why all this secrecy? He could have gone to the police and informed them of the desire of the girl to be free of this evil life and he could with police assistance have enabled her to get away from the place openly and in broad day-light. What was the object in taking her to the police at night to record the fact that she was going away of her own free will? What was the necessity to inform the police that she had no ornaments? The simple explanation was that he was taking her away from one brothel, where half her earnings were appropriated by the brothel-keeper to another, where he could have the disposal of her earnings and to secure himself against the enmity of the brothel-keeper whom he was attacking in the dark he had to take her to the police to say that she was willingly following him.

"PURELY PLATONIC."

This defendant was then a hawker in sweetmeats and as soon as he gets hold of this poor girl he gives up the business. He says the business brought him Rs. 150 per month, but he gave it up out of a sense of dignity. Dignity of what? Of having secured a loose woman from a brothel as a mistress. The fact is that having secured this golden goose that was calculated to bring him a competence and more, he kicked up the wretched drudgery of trudging the streets, tray in hand, and all at once this street hawker, turned philanthropist, launches into an extravaganza of furniture and gold and silver ornaments. He says his connection with the woman was purely platonic and that he did not keep her as mistress but intended, if she reformed, to wed her. Why then this furniture and gold and silver ornaments? The only explanation is that out of the girl's earnings as a prostitute, furniture and ornaments, the requisites of her trade, were purchased. The story put forward by the man, (who, by the way, is a mean-looking specimen of humanity and a typical type of the pimp bravo, whom these unfortunate women are obliged to keep to protect themselves from unruly visitors,) is utterly false and frivolous. One has only to read his evidence here and the statements in the plaint and the information laid before the Magistrate to see that the story is false and fabricated. I hold that the furniture and ornaments were purchased from the girl's earnings and are her property. As these are now under attachment in magisterial custody, they will be brought here under a garnishee order and delivered to her. The defendant will pay her costs of the suit as also her professional costs.

The cross-suit filed by the defendant will have to be dismissed with costs.

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NO MORE SECRET TREATIES.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S TRIBUTE TO LABOUR PARTY.

Sir John Simon was the guest of the Eighty Club at dinner at the National Liberal Club on the night of February 25, and afterwards delivered a speech on the League of Nations.

The present movement, he said was wider and greater than any of its kind because it was a movement of peoples rather than of Governments. Humanity was disgusted and wearied with the futility of fighting. To some people recent announcements from Paris gave ground for saying that the ideal of a League of Nations could never be attained, while others said that a League had already been obtained. Both views were wrong. The true view was that it was a deeply significant step towards a goal not yet reached. President Wilson had gone back to his country with the Covenant in his bag, and to President Wilson more than any other human being they owed this Covenant.

The only members of the new League at present were the Allied States, but if the League was to be effective, it must secure the inclusion of Russia and Germany, because one of the principle objects was to secure a reduction of armaments. It would be impossible for there to be a reduction of armaments by the Allied States unless the armaments of Germany and Russia were also controlled.

In regard to secret treaties, they owed a great deal to the Labour Party in this country. That Party had made it one of their principle contentions that secret treaties and private and confidential understandings between one country and another were wholly contrary to the spirit which ought to inspire international relationships in the future. It was a very remarkable thing that President Wilson had secured the adhesion of the 14 Allies to the principle of no more secret treaties.

Referring to those who had worked to secure the formation of the League, Sir John said it was a tragic and deeply moving thing that one who had stuck to his task, although warned by his doctors that to stick to it would mean that he would be smitten with blindness, nevertheless stuck to it to the end, and had his eyes sealed just when he had enabled the eyes of the world to be opened.—The "Daily News."

THE SUR TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to draw the attention of the Public generally and the grain merchants particularly to the following part of the circular No. 2384 dated th 3rd March 1919 issued by the Director of the Civil Supplies Bombay:—

"Under the Act XIII of 1917 a tax of two pies per maund was charged on all goods carried by Rail or Inland Steam Vessel in India, under recent orders of the Government of India the following goods are now exempted from the tax:—

(1) All fodder carried at concession rates sanctioned by Government.

(2) Food grains or flour covered by a certificate issued by the Director of Civil Supplies.

(3) Food grains or flour carried under the authority of the Food Stuff Commissioner.

It will be seen from the above that the tax of two pies called the Sur tax or the War tax or Government tax is not now to be collected by any Railway or Steam-ship Company or any Customs office on all the grains or fodder carried by the Railways or Steam-ship Companies on the strength of a priority certificate granted by any Mamletdar or Collector or Controller Deputy Commissioner or Director of Civil Supplies. The said tax of two pies should not be paid henceforth by the merchants on all such grains or fodder carried under a priority certificate which tax is still collected at many places in spite of the above circular.

In case any such tax has been already paid since the said circular an application should be made to the concerned Railways within six months from the date of despatch of the goods and refund will be allowed.

If any one wishes to have any kind of information or advice concerning any kind of Railway claim repudiated or not, it will be given without any charge by me.—Yours, etc.

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SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

19 ATTACKS AND 12 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

Small-pox registered 19 attacks and 12 deaths, cholera 5 attacks and 3 deaths, and plague 10 attacks and 8 deaths in Bombay on Tuesday. The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday, was 239.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality during the week ending 5th April was 1,403 and the death-rate 74.48. Deducting 42 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,361, giving the death-rate of 72.25. The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 965 and the death-rate 51.23; and those for the week during preceding quinquennium (1914-18):—mortality 775 and the death-rate 40.08. Cholera registered 7 attacks (including 1 imported) and 4 deaths. Small-pox registered 80 attacks and 40 deaths. Plague registered 60 attacks and 50 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 376 against 434 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 375 the average of the week during 1914-1918.

A CASE UNDER INTERNMENT REGULATIONS.

DETENU ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The Midnapore Special Tribunal is engaged in hearing a case in which a detenu Hemendra Chandra Asin of Dacca is charged with violating the internment regulations. The detenue was interned at Ausgram.

The case was that the accused was appointed a literature constable under the Calcutta Police on a monthly pay of Rs. 11 on 2nd November, 1917, but was discharged on the 29th of same month and interned at Ausgram by the Government order on the 6th March last. The accused handed over a petition to the Local police officer addressed to the District Magistrate in which he stated that unless his grievances mentioned therein, the chief of which was for an increase of his monthly allowance be redressed in five days, he would break the law. As the Superintendent of Police of Burdwan was on tour the petition was put before him on the 10th March last and he started for Ausgram on the following morning to see the detenu. While motoring through Guskara about five miles away from Ausgram the Superintendent found accused standing there on a road with a head constable who had followed him up there. He then took him on his car to Ausgram. The accused has it is stated thus violated the direction of the Government order of internment in having escaped from his place of internment. The case is proceeding.

AN OFFICIAL NIGHT BIRD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The offices of all the Government officers are presumed to commence at 11 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. generally, except on the days on which the nature of work to be done is urgent, when the officers may sit till 8 p.m. In these days of stringency when the official economy has curtailed the use of stationery, will no Government officers who are strictly paying attention even in the double use of postal covers, put a stop to the unnecessary waste of candles in the office of the Prant S. D., Kolaba District, till midnight, the usual hour of the close of the office? Government is trying to give every possible relief to the rayats while Mr. Khatib, the Deputy Collector, is harassing them along with his clerical staff by keeping offices till 11 p.m. in the midnight. The troubles and inconveniences to which the parties in criminal cases, and income-tax appeals are put to, can only be imagined! Woe to the income-tax appellant, already harassed and trying to get out of the clutches of the income-tax sub-inspector, coming to the Deputy Collector for justice from a distance of 60 miles to the camp in a village, the population of which can only be counted by scores, when freed at the early hour at 10 p.m. in the night! The unfortunate fellow cannot even get a cup of tea to quench his thirst at that hour, let alone a meal. As there are no tents the poor fellow has to wait in the scorching sun throughout the whole day. Can nobody look to this irregular system of conducting offices till late in the midgnight!—Yours, etc.,

JANARDAN SHANKAR SHENDH.

Nagaon, March 27.

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AGA KHAN HOCKY TOURNAMENT.

HORNETS (16) BEAT BOMBAY HINDUS (0)

A RECORD PER

The tie between these two teams in the preliminary round of the tournament was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday when before a large crowd of spectators, the cup-holders drubbed the Bombay Hindus to the tune of 16 goals to nil. This scoring beats the previous record of 13 goals recorded in the tournament so far. The Hindus, who were without some of their regular players, gave the most disappointing exhibition of hockey and the Hornets romping round their defence throughout the play scored no less than 16 goals. They were hopelessly outclassed in every department of the game and it is a wonder that could enter a team in the tournament without any practice. The Hornets, pitted against such a weak and disjointed team, were in a scoring vein, and actually scored how and when they liked. There was nothing in the game worth describing except a series of vigorous onslaughts which realised a point every third or fourth minute. On the whole, the Hindus proved a very inoffensive lot, their opposition being too slow and feeble. The scoring was in the following order:—

FIRST HALF.

(1) Hyde.
(2) J. James.
(3) Kale.
(4) Navin.
(5) Navin.
(6) Kale.

SECOND HALF.

(7) Hyde.
(8) Hyde.
(9) Hyde.
(10) Kale.
(11) Kale.
(12) Navin.
(13) Kale.
(14) J. James.
(15) Navin.
(16) Kale.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Cowtou; W. James and H. James; Rodrigues, Race and Fido; Downes, Navin, Kale, Hyde and Sinclair.

Bombay Hindu Hockey Club:—Dharyawan; Nagoo and H. Wagle; Atal, Khote and K. Madan; Jayakar, R. Wagle, Y. Madan, M. Talpade and Bangre.

Referees:—Captain Mathews and Lieutenant Staley.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Cathedral High School (Past and Present) (V.) Parsi Cyclists, 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians A. v. Islam Gymkhana, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Customs.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The following resolutions were passed by the Bombay Medical Union at the meeting held on the 5th April, 1919:—

(i) That the Indian Medical Service should be divided into two distinct and separate branches, one purely Military and Naval and the other Civil, the latter to form a War Reserve with adequate training.

(ii) That all the branches should be recruited by simultaneous examinations held in England and in India so as to afford equal opportunities and conditions for competition to Europeans and Indians.

(iii) That all educational and professorial appointments should be thrown open to the profession at large in the United Kingdom and India and that candidates should be selected by a selection board.

(iv) That Civil Assistant Surgeons should be created *de facto* Assistant Surgeons, their pay and status should be raised, and that at least 10 per cent. of the C. M. S. posts should be given on promotion to the Civil Medical Service. They too should constitute a War Reserve after adequate training.

(v) That the Military Assistant Surgeons as a class should be abolished.

(vi) That the standard of preliminary and professional study of Military and Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be raised and that they should receive Military training and both the branches should constitute a War Reserve. Suitable Sub-Assistant Surgeons who should be promoted to the grade of Civil Assistant Surgeons in the proportion of 10 per cent. of the strength of Civil Assistant Surgeons; their status (rank in Military branch), pay and pensions should be increased.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The Variety Entertainment, arranged by Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, proved a brilliant success. Entertainments, arranged by Khan Bahadur Pudumji, are a class by themselves and the one that was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday last, was an equally great success, both from the point of view of the character of the entertainment and the attendance. The programme was of a most diversified character, the items including Hindustani songs, violin, solos and duets and Tableaux Vivants. A very enjoyable programme was contributed by over forty Parsi ladies and gentlemen. All who performed, acquitted themselves most creditably. But the Hindustani songs by Miss Goola Meher-Homji, Miss Freni M. Cooper and Miss Dina M. Bunshaw; violin solo by Miss Bapai P. Kapadia; vocal duet by Miss Perin Godrej Pudumji and Miss Freni Godrej Pudumji were very loudly applauded. Two tableaux vivants depicting Shakuntala writing a love letter and a scene from Kusumavati, were most delightful features of the programme and mention should also be made of the overtures played by the Orchestra composed of Parsi ladies and gentlemen under the capable direction of Khan Bahadur Pudumji, which were another most successful feature of the entertainment. The proceeds of the concert which amounted to Rs. 3,400 will go in aid of the Famine Relief Fund.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual prize distribution of the schools run by the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Class Mission Society of India was held in the Prarthana Samaj premises, on Saturday, Sir Hormusji A. Wadia presiding.

At the outset Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, president of the Bombay Branch of the Mission, in the course of his introductory speech thanked the Trustees of the Wadia Charity Fund who have contributed largely to the up-keep of the institution. He also praised Sir Hormusji Wadia's bounties. He further expressed his pleasure to find that the parents of some higher caste now-a-days send their children to be educated with those of the depressed class, a thing which could not be found some years ago.

After the performance of several recitations and dialogues and exhibition of drill and marching by boys, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, superintendent of the Branch read the report for the year ending 31st December, 1918. He remarked that the Branch maintained in all six primary schools, three Gujrati and three Marhathi. The daily attendance in all the schools was considerably more than in any of the previous years. In two schools, namely the Parel Boys' School, admission had to be restricted for want of accommodation. In the Industrial School the numbers of boys and the work done, were satisfactory. The school was able to turn out work of the total value of Rs. 3,531, in the year under report. The students' hostel at Parel was in a good condition and inspite of the various epidemics from which that part of the town suffered in particular the hostel was able to show a clean bill of health. In the Educational Exhibition held in the convocation hall of the University of Bombay in January, 1918, they kept a stall and exhibited the works done in their Carpentry and Drawing classes and the Exhibition Committee awarded a silver medal and three certificates of merit, to the work done by these schools. But the Industrial School, owed its existence to the munificent contribution of Rs. 350 a month, of the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia. Turning to the finance of the Branch Mr. Sohoni stated that the financial condition of it though not precarious could not be said to be satisfactory. The workers were able to make merely both the ends meet.

SIR H. A. WADIA'S REMARKS.

After distributing the prizes the Chairman said that the Trustees of the Wadia Charities deeply sympathised with the work which the Society had undertaken. He could assure the Society that as long as they did the good work which they had at heart, the trustees of the Wadia Charities would not fail in giving the encouragement and help which they so much rightly deserved. He knew how hard the lot of the social reformers, and particularly the lot of the Hindu social reformers who had to fight battles at home as also without it; and it was his sympathy with the social reformers that had made him pay serious attention to the work which Sir Narayenrao and the Depressed Class Mission Society of India had been doing. It was an appalling thought to him that fifty millions of people in the country should be called "untouchables." Adressing the audience, he said, very emphatically that while they were indignant at the treatment which their countrymen were accorded to in the colonies, they forgot how they, Indians, treated their own countrymen in India.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

WOMEN'S FAMINE FUND.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, the Hon. Treasurer, Council of Women Bombay Presidency Famine Fund begs to acknowledge the following amounts received for the Women's Famine Fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 27,841; Mr. Ghiaria Rs. 200; Mrs. Lalubhai A. Shah Rs. 250; Mrs. Suleman Cassum Mitha Rs. 250; Sir Dorab J. Tata Rs. 4,000; Mrs. Ali Asghar Fyzee Rs. 50; Lady Shapurji Bharucha Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Hirabai Dwarkadas Rs. 250; 'Anonymous' Rs. 50; Through the Secretaries Jain Mahila Samaj Rs. 212; Mr. Pirosha B. Patel Rs. 100; 'In sacred memory of our dear mother Mrs. Hamabai F. Cama' Rs. 200; Mrs. Kavasha S. Powala Rs 200; Mr. and Mrs. Reikobad C. Adenwala Rs. 104; Mr. R. B. Bomon Behram Rs. 101; 'In memory of my dear departed Rs. 101; In loving memory of Miss Jiloobai D. Ashburner Rs. 103; Mrs. Framji Commissariat Rs. 100; Mrs Hormasji F. Commissariat Rs. 100; Mr Manecksji C. Petit Rs. 100; 'In memory of my dear husband Mr. J. C. Jamsetji Rs. 101; Mrs. F. E. Dinshaw Rs. 200; Khan Bahadur Hormasji M. Bhimardiwala Rs. 100; 'S. H.' Rs. 50; Mrs. Darabsha B. Dubash Rs. 50; Mrs. J. N. Duggan Rs. 100; Mrs. H. B. Gandor Rs. 25; Miss C. P. Panday Rs. 100; Mr. May Symons Rs. 50; 'In memory of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy 4th Bart.' Rs. 501; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bors. Rs. 500; Mrs. J. N. Petit Rs. 200; Mrs. M. S. Jamsetji Rs. 200; Mrs. Rustom S. Powala Rs. 200; 'A Parsi Gentleman' Rs. 300; Mrs. P. B. Jeejibhoy Rs. 100; Mrs. Ardesir B. Dubash Rs. 100; Mr. J. M. K. Wadia Rs. 100; Mrs. D. J. Parakh Rs. 100; 'A Parsi lady sympathiser' Rs. 200; Mrs. Jehangir J. Guzder Rs. 200; Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Rs. 200; Chief of Mahisal Rs. 100; Mr. J. K. Irani Rs. 100; "A Parsi lady" Rs. 100; Mrs. E. Carrel Rs. 50; Lady Mahomed Yusuf Rs. 50; 'Duty Discharged' Mrs. Rahim Valimohmohed Peermahomed Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Narotum Morarji Rs. 200; Mrs. Bowen Rs. 25; Mrs Pestonji D. Patel Rs. 100; Mrs Jalbhoy D. Bharda Rs. 25; Messrs. Duke and Sons Re. 101; Mr. E. D. Pandole Rs. 31; Mrs. D. F. Mulla Rs. 100; Mrs Dadabhoy P. Shroff Rs. 25; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Lam Rs. 25; Mr. Jehangir S. Kanga Rs. 150; Mr. and Mrs. Dorabji C. Dadysett Rs. 30; Mr. Govindlal S. Motilal Rs. 101; Mr. Shivnarain Balderdas Rs. 500; Through Lady Scott, collections at the race-course for two days Rs 4,581-10; Mrs. C. N. Karanjia Rs. 50; Mr. and Mrs S. G. Velinker Rs. 151; 'A Parsi lady sympathiser Rs. 100; Mr. D. N. Wadia Rs. 25; Mr. Dinshaw B. Vakil Rs. 25; Mr. F. D. Rs. 25; Lady Scott from sale of her painting at the exhibition Rs. 150; Mrs. Pirosha S. Mehenti Rs. 201; Miss Khuradebai Shaporji Batliwala Rs. 50; 'In memory of dear mother Piroibai Rs. 25; Mrs. Ardesir S. Narialwala Rs. 50; 'A Parsi Lady' Rs. 51; Mrs. Kikabhoy P. Roychand Rs. 500; Mrs. Jehangir A. Wadia Rs. 100; Donations under Rs. 25, Rs. 869; Total Rs. 55,616-10-0.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Band at P. V. Mary Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m.

Annual stock-taking Sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart, 367, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mails for Lauranzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Chabar, Muscat, Jask, Bandarabbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed in the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 4 p.m., only.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

Homeward English Mails will be closed at 4 a.m.

MONDAY, April 14.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual prize distribution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, College of Science, 5-25 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 8-45 p.m.

Empire Theatre: Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8.45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The temings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	12	17
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 5
Foot Passenger	21 10	7 20

MAILS FOR JAPAN.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Japan per s.s. Kosoku Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Rajah, with the outward Parcel Mails of the 6th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at morning, on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

No Homeward English Mails will be closed on the 13th instant, as the sailing of the mail steamer Norman has been cancelled.

The next Homeward Mails per s. s. Nagoya will be closed at 4 a.m., on the 19th instant, and with late fee up to 10 a.m.

CHILD'S DEATH THROUGH SUFFOCATION.

The Coroner held an inquest on the dead body of a newly-born female child which was found in Gamdevi. Dr. Powell stated that the child had been born alive. Death was due to suffocation probably caused by pressure. The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation by pressure on the front of the neck by some person and means unknown.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU GIRL.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Laxmibai, a Hindu girl aged 15 years. The deceased had lost her husband on Sunday last, and she took it to heart too much. On Wednesday night, when she was alone in her room, people noticed a smell of burning clothes, and they also found the doors of her room closed. On bursting open the doors, the giri was found lying on the ground with her clothes burning. The fire was put out and she was taken to the hospital, where she died. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Fourth Annual Gathering of the Chikhalwadi Centre of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Tuesday the 6th with Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji in the Chair. Mr. B. R. Karanjia read the report of the work done by the League during the preceding year. Mr. D. G. Mulherkar requested Rai Saheb Manaji Rajooji to provide better rooms for the Chikhalwadi night school. The Chairman after distributing the prizes to night school boys said in his remarks that he intended to erect small building for the accommodation of the night school during the course of the next year. He also exhorted the residents of the locality to take all possible advantage of the activities of the League. With a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

THE LALITKALADARSHA NATAK MANDALL

The Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandall, will give to-night at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, a performance of a musical comedy "Hach Mulacha Bap". This new play depicting some of the absurd Hindu customs of marriage was written by Mr. Varerkar, one of the versatile writers, soon after the tragic death of Devi Snehalata at Calcutta. In fact the author has drawn his inspiration for this masterpiece from that tragic event, and has used his pen with a power and grace peculiarly his own to depict all the horrors and crimes and tragedies that follow in the wake of the Hindu dowry system. But though the author is trying all the while to bring home some great truths and to teach the gospel of humanity, he is never dull or uninteresting. The comedy from the beginning to the end bubbles with easy sparkling humour.

Originally, a prose comedy "Hach Mulacha Bap", has been specially turned by its author into a musical comedy for the Lalitkaladarsha Dramatic Co. And as such, it will be performed here to-night, "for the first time." Mr. Keshavrao Bhosle, the proprietor of the Company, will be the hero, Dr. Gulab.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

COMMISSION'S REPORT EXPECTED EARLY.

FORECASTS BY "TIMES" CORRESPONDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., April 9.

"The Times'" Manchester correspondent says an early publication is expected of the report of last year's Government commission on cotton-growing in India, which, it is hoped, will open up large prospects of industrial cooperation in India.

The Lancashire correspondent forecasts that the proposals may include increase in the staff of the Agricultural Department in India, extension of irrigation system, licensing of ginneries in order to prevent mixing and fraudulent damping of cotton, establishment of local cotton markets under Government supervision with an official grader and standard weights for the protection of small growers, buying agencies to collect, gin and re-sell cotton in bulk and model plantations to be established by the Department of Agriculture.

The Commission is scarcely expected to endorse the proposal that the sale of cotton seed be a Government monopoly, but the Department of Agriculture may be able locally to increase its sales and at prices not exceeding current quotations in bazaars. Seed farms like model plantations should pay their way.

GRAVE STRIKE SITUATION IN RUHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 9.

BERLIN, April 4.—The strike situation in the Ruhr district is graver and even critical. Further twenty-one thousand have struck. Metal strikers in Berlin have reached fifty-five thousand.

RETURN OF DUTCH SHIPS IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board proposes the return of 87 Dutch ships still held in the United States to their owners during the present month.

PASSAGES FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 8.

The Chairman of the Passage Control Committee, notifies that some accommodation for Burma passengers may be available on steamers sailing from Calcutta and invites applications.

GENERAL SMUTS ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

BUDAPEST, April 5.—General Smuts has arrived here and immediately entered into communication with the Government.

PEACE TO BE READY BY EASTER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S AGREEMENT WITH M. PINCHON'S PROPHECY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—Interviewed by the "Matin" Mr. Lloyd George declared that he agreed with the recent prophecy of M. Pichon that the preliminaries of peace would be ready by Easter. The Allies at the end of April or the beginning of May would be able to invite the German delegates to come and sign the treaty.

ITALIAN TRANSPORT STRIKES A MINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. Midday, April 9.

PARIS:—An Italian transport bound from Venice to Tripoli with two thousand on board struck a mine. Several were killed and a hundred injured.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Baker received the Philippines delegation. It is stated that President Wilson is of the opinion that the time has arrived to grant the Philippines independence.

MRS. BESANT GOES TO CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 9.

Mrs. Besant leaves for Calcutta this evening, and will there meet Mr. John Scurr, Secretary of the Home Rule for India (British Auxiliary) League.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR RICE FROM DISTRICTS.

The report of the Hon. General Secretary for the fortnight ending 31st March 1919 runs as follows:—

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The total contribution up-to the 31st March 1919 amounts to Rs. 9,50,334/3/6. This amount includes the very substantial amount of Rs. 1,82,719 being the net proceeds of the Famine Fund Special Racing Day so generously given by the Committee of the Western India Turf Club, through the kind offices of her Excellency Lady Lloyd. The best and sincere thanks of the Executive Committee of this Fund and of all the affected areas are due to the Western India Turf Club for having given a special racing day for the Famine Fund.

Besides donations in cash the following mills were approached for donations of 2 bales of piece-goods each to the Famine Fund to enable free supply of clothing to the most needy, and donations as under have been received:—

The Moffussil Cotton. Manufacturing. Co., Ltd., Broach 2 bales of Fents.
Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. Jelgaon 2 bales of Longeloth.
Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Mills, Ltd., Sholapur, 2 bales of best Saree Fents.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Bombay, 2 bales of best Saree Fents
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Spring) Mills, 2 bales of Spring Dhoti.
The Century Spining and Weaving Co., Ltd. Bombay, 2 bales of Black Fents.
Fazulbhoy Mills, 2 bales of Khaki Fents.
Crescent Mills 2 bales of Khaki Fents.
Pearl Mills 2 bales of Khai Fents.
Currimbhoy Mills 2 bales Khaki Fents.
E. Pabani Mills, 2 bales of Khaki Long Fents.
Indian Bleaching and Drying and Prg. Works 2 bales of Khaki Long Fents.
The Apollo Mills 2 bales of 20 S. Yarn.

All the other mills will be approached very soon and it is hoped that each one will give its mite according to the recommendation of the Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association, Bombay.

FODDER.

The total quantity moved up-to-date exceeds 2 crores of lbs. grass and 5,00,000 lbs. of cotton seed hulls. The quantity of grass is approximately divided as follows:—

District.			Wt. in Lbs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	46,50,000
Broach	...	...	21,50,000
Kaira	...	...	22,50,000
Rewakantha	...	...	2,00,000
Mahi Kantha	...	...	75,000
Ahmednagar	...	...	20,00,000
Panch Mahals	...	...	11,25,000
Poona	...	...	75,000
Nasik	...	...	2,00,000
Satara	...	...	6,00,000
Kathiawad	...	...	7,75,000

The grass has been sent every-where to Local, District, and Taluka Committees of this Fund except in Ahmedabad where it has been booked mainly to the Ahmedabad District Committee at whose request all grass imported by them in that District has been supplied by this Fund. The demand for grass continues to increase. Very nearly 2 crores of lbs. of grass bought by this Fund is awaiting movement pending the final sanction of the Government of India to freight concession and instructions to the various Railway administrations to supply waggons to this Fund.

FOODSTUFFS.

The following grains have up-to-date been moved:—

Rice	.....	£ 2,00,000 maunds.
Bajri	.....	£ 1,00,000 maunds.
Wheat	.....	£ 20,000 maunds.

The demand for rice from the Districts continues to grow. The Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, has very kindly authorised the Controller of Rice, Rangoon, to give preference to shipments of this Fund and it is expected that during the next few weeks when the rice may be scarce in the Bombay Market, this Fund would be able to keep their grain shops in the affected areas supplied with rice.

The Bombay Presidency Council of Women having expressed a desire to undertake the distribution of human relief particularly to women and children in the affected areas have been allowed to organise the same in cooperation with the Local Committee of this Fund in the affected areas. A deputation of ladies for this purpose is already at work in Kathiawad. Reports received from them show that they have been doing useful work.

From everywhere it is now reported that the pinch of distress is being felt. It is hoped that the generous public of the Bombay Presidency will supply this Fund with enough money to afford relief adequate to meet the demands received.

THE EXAMINATION PANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines of public importance and oblige?

Some days ago, you, in your columns, drew the attention of the University authorities, regarding a shed on the Gowalia Tank Road, where the examinations of the University are held. Sir, the student have to stand and wait in the open place out side the pandal, during the recess and before the examination time. These days of the year are specially hot and the scorching heat of the sun becomes the cause of some cases of fainting in the pandal. Some such cases have recently occurred in the pandal.

We had great expectations that the authorities would take the difficulty into their kind consideration at the time of the School-Leaving Examination but it was not to be. Will the University kindly consider the matter and remove the difficulty from the next year, by erecting a shed on the plain outside,—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay, April 8.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Ormonde, which sailed on Tuesday for London:—

Mrs. Laura Stella Abbott, Master Abbott, Miss I F Aitkin, Rev John, Mrs, and 3 Children, Alexander, Mr and Mrs Allen, Mrs R L Allen, Mrs H V and Infant Allpress, Miss A Anderson, Mr C W Anderson, Miss L H Anderson, Mrs N Andree, Miss Andrews, Miss I M Augus, Mrs Apcar, Miss Armitstead, Mrs and Child Arnowits, Hon Mrs Florence and Maid Atkinson, Mrs G H Ashcroft, Mrs Augier, Mr. W P, Mrs and Infant Avery, Miss Bailey, Mr, Mrs and Miss F W Bain, Mrs and Miss C H Baker, Mr A W Barnicott, Mr and Mrs G A Barton, Col H J Barton, Mr H T Bates, Mrs H T Bates, Mr J Baxter, the Hon Mr Justice Beachcroft, Mrs Beachcrott, Mr and Mrs G S Beauchamp, Mrs Beazley, Mrs H E J Beal, 2 daughters and Infant, Mr and Mrs J Begg, Mr M Bekhor, Mr Albert Bekhor, Mrs Bekhor, Mr Ralph Bekhor, Mr H J Bell, Mr F D Bennett, Lt-Col F G Beville, C.I.E., Mrs H W Child and Infant Biggie, Mr R W Bigg-Wither, Mrs and Infant Bigg-Wither, Hon. Mr. T E D Mrs and 2 Children Bingham, Mr H H Mrs and Child Binns, Mr Mrs and s Infant Binkskin, Mrs W A and Mrs Bion, Miss Bion, Mrs M and Child Blair, The Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs Palmer, Mr and Child Booker, Mrs Booker, Mr and Mrs G W Booth, Mrs M M Bostock, Mrs R D Child and Nurse Brewis, Mrs E and Miss Brooke, Mr H P and Nurse Brown, Master Brown, Mr F O Browning, Mr R J Bryant, Lady and Miss Buchanan, Col Sir S G and Lady Burrard, K.C.S.I., R.E., Mr B C Mrs and Child Burt, Mr H F and Mrs Child and Nurse Bush, Miss F Butcher, Mrs M S D 2 Children and Nurse Butler, Mrs E C and 2 Children Butlin, Mr F W Mrs and Infant Byres, Hon Mr P R Cadell, Mr A H Cadwalladr, Mrs 2 Children and Infant Cadwalladr, Mrs and 3 Children Cairns, Lt-Col J T Mrs Child and Nurse Calvert, Mrs E M and Child Campbell, Mrs E M and Son Cannon, Mrs Capper, Mr J Mrs and Child Carmichael, Mr A Mrs and Miss Carus, Mr Chalcocondylis, Mr R Mrs and Child Chambers, Hon Mr W and Mrs Cheyris, Mr H W Child, Mr A H Chowrrappa, Mrs and Child Clarke, Mrs R L H Clarke, Mrs Coleman, Mrs B S Collard, Mr Mrs and Infant Collingwood, Miss Collinson, Mr Collinson, Mr E Combridge, Mr Conroy, Miss Cook, Mr G Cooke, Miss Cooke, Mrs M E Cooke and 2 children, Mr W Cottrill, Mr and Mrs Covle, Mr F E L Crawford, Mrs C H M Critchley, Mr C D A Crofton, Mr and Mrs Crossley and infant, Mr G W Cross, Mrs Crosthwait and 2 children, Mr and Mrs D A C Cruden, child and infant, Mr R H Crump, ICS, Mr and Mrs L M Crrump, 2 children and nurse, Mrs B D Cumming, Mrs F E Cunningham, child and infant, Mrs B Curran, Mr and Mrs Cuthill, and child, Mr and Mrs J Dale, daughter and infant, Mr S R Das, Mrs W P Daunt, Dr F E Davar, Mrs E David, Mr T R David, Mr and Mrs S Davis, Mr and Mrs J H Davis and infant, Miss Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs Dawson, Mr W D Deans, Mr W Delevinge and Miss, Mr and Mrs Dell, Mr U Demetriadis, Mrs W E J Dobbs, child, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dods, Sister Doreen, Mr W Dorrat, Mr and Mrs T Drake and infant, Rev and Mrs J S Dugdale, Mr and Mrs J Dunlop and child, Miss F Eager, Mr H B Edwards, Mrs C V Ellis, hild and 2 infants, Mrs. Emery, 3 daughters and 1 son, Mr V J Esch, Mr J C Evans, Mrs R Evans, and 2 infant, Mr S A Fairweather, Miss M M W Farmer, Mr Faulkner, rs. Faulkner and 2 infants Miss F. A. Feare Lady G Fell, 2 children and nurse, Miss Ferguson, Mr T Fisher and nurse, Mr and Mrs W T Flavin and 2 misses, Miss Forbes, Mr and Mrs E W Ford, Mrs M A Forrest, Master Forrest, Mr A C W Fosberry, Mrs A L Foster, Mrs T C H Fowler and 2 children, Mrs A P Fowler, Mrs J C H Fowler and 2 children, Mr L Frankum and infant, Mr A Fraser, Hon Mr and Mrs L French, child, infant and nurse, Miss Frier, Miss Frier, Mr and Mrs G B Fritchley, Mrs A M Furbisher, Miss Furguson, Mrs. Gall, Mrs Gardener and 2 children, Mrs Gardener, Prof P Geeddes, Miss Gedge, Mrs J G Gilbertson, Mr J G Gilbertson, Mr Glassbrook, Mrs Glassbrook, Mr F W and Mrs Goertz, Mrs H F Gorden and 2 children, Mrs C E Gorden, Mrs C E Gorden, Mrs S B Gordon and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs H Gore and 2 children, Mr and Mrs C A Graham and child, Mr V A Grantham, Mrs E M Green and child, Lady Griffin, Mrs F C Griffith, 2 children and nurse, Mrs Guthrie, Miss Haine, Miss M Hall, Mr H Harford, Mr and Mrs Harper and child, Miss Harris, Miss Harris, Dr P J Hartog, C.B., Mrs E M Hartree, Mrs Harvey, Mr and Mrs J A Haskell, Mr J R G Hastings, Lt.-Col. Hawkes, Mr A L Hayland, Miss I Hearn, Mr J Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mr and Mrs J Henderson-Gray, Mrs F E Henry, Mr A, Mrs and Miss Hetherington and 2 children, Mr H P Hewett, Mrs G E Hicks and child, Hon. Sir Claude, and Lady Hill and Nurse K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Miss Rosamund Hill, Miss Hinds, Rev and Mrs R Hofmann, Mrs Malcolm Hogg, Mrs Hogg, Mr W Hogg, Miss M Hopkins, Mr Horsburgh, Mr and Mrs Horsman, Mrs A E Hubbard, Mr E H Hodson, Mrs L M Hughes, Mrs Hughe and infant, Mr W Hulme, Capt and Mrs F C Hulton-Dawson, Capt. and Mrs. Hussey child daughter and 2 sons, Miss E Iles, Rev H Ingham, Mrs Ingham and child, Mr R D Inskip, Mrs R D Inskip, Mr J D Inverarity, Mrs S M Jacob and child, Mr R S Jackson, Mr N Jackson, Major Jackson, Mrs Jackson, Major E H S James, Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr T A Jebb, Mrs F C Jenkins child, infant and nurse, Lt.-Col. F C Jenkins, Mrs and Miss Jessop, Rev S J Jessop, Mr and Mrs J P Joannides and 2 children, Sir Edwin John, Mrs H Johnstone, Mr F M Jonas, Mr R L Jones, Mrs. L Jones and child, Mr T Gavin and Mrs Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. L. M. Jopling, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jopson, Mr J E C Jukes, I.C.S., Mrs Jukes and child, Mrs E K Kaye, and 2 children, Mr H T Keeling, Mr and Mrs H Keene, Mrs H Keiller and 2 sons, Master Keith, Mrs Kelly three children and infant, three Masters Kelly, Mrs Kelsey infant and nurse, Lt.-Col. H H Kent, Mrs Keogh, Mrs R Kesselman, Miss E A Kidd and master Kidd Mr. and Mrs. Kindall and 2 children, Mrs. H. W. King, Mrs H Kirkpatrick and 2 children, Mr and Mrs. Kirkwood and child, Mrs. Kirpatrick Miss G B Kyd, Mr J B Lang, Mrs. Latimer 2 children and nurse, Mrs Vera Latimer, child, infant and nurse, Miss W S Laurence, Mr Law, Mr and Mrs R O Law, child, infant and nurse, Mrs Law and child, Mr and Mrs A G W Lawrie, Mr and Mrs G W Lawrie, Mrs Lawson, Mr A G Leach, Mrs Leach, child and infant Mr and Mrs Leake, Mr D H Lees, Miss M M Lees, Mr A E Leighton, Miss Leighton, Sir E V Levinge, Lady E V Levinge and child, Mr and Mrs T W L Lewis, and 2 infants, Mrs Lewis and infant, Mrs Limby, Mr B Lindsay, Miss Lintott-Taylor, Mr L N Lloyd, Mrs L N Lloyd, Mrs F Lock, infant and nurse, Col F R E Lock, Mrs Ross Logan, Mrs M A Long and infant, Mr T J Loosemore, and sons, Mrs Lord, Mrs and Miss Louro, Mr Louro, Mrs A Loving, Brig-Genl H E Lowis, Hon Mr and Mrs O F Lumsden, I.C.S., 2 children, infant and nurse, Mr G D Lyell, Mr and Mrs Macdonald, Mrs H A Macdonald, 2 Misses and 2 children, Miss MacFarlane, Mr W R MacGregor, Mrs Mackechnie, Mrs Mackenzie, Mr R E Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Mackintosh, Dr and Mrs A D MacLeod, Miss S MacNair, Mr and Mrs R H MacPherson, Mr and Mrs Madeley, Mrs C Marsden, Mrs R H Martin, Miss Mather, Mrs O Mawson, and child, Mr M F G Sandes McGill, Miss McGill, Mr McGuin, Mrs McKenechie, Mrs McLeod, 3 children and infant, Mrs R H McNair, Mr W M. McNicol, Mrs McNicol, 2 children and infant, Mrs D A D McVean, 2 children and nurse, Mrs A Mellor and child, Mrs Michie, Mr and Mrs W S Millard and nurse, Mrs E C Milward, and infant, Mr G N Minstrell, Mr and Mrs J A Minto, and infant, Mr and Mrs J N F Mithchell, Miss Moinet, Mr H W Monks and daughter, Brig-Genl Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the Hon Mr. P L Moore, Mr and Mrs T More, Mrs H F Morris, Prof Ramsay Muir, Mr H R D Munn, Mr O Napier, Mrs A M D Napper, Mr and Mrs H A S Navarra, 2 children and infant, Mr and Mrs D B Navarras and child, Master Navarra, Miss E Nazareth, Mrs F Nicholson and Miss, Rev Angus Nicolson, Mrs North and 2 infants, Miss E Nowell, Master E K Ockwell, Mr and Mrs S F O'Donnell, Hon Mr and Mrs J P Orr, C.S.I., Mrs Padfield and child, Mr W Palliser, Mr J H Parkinson, step-son and infant, Miss Parrott, Mr and Mrs Rexford G Parsons, Mr F T Partridge, Mrs Partridge and child, Sir P D Pattani, K.C.I.E., Mr A F Pattani, Mrs Pavri and 2 children, Mrs Peacock and 3 children, Mr F N Pearce, Miss Pearson, Mr and Mrs Peers, Mrs Petrie, and infant, Lt-Genl Sir A Phayne, Phayne two Misses, Mrs J Gibson Philips, Mrs W J Phillips and child, Mr Francis Freeman Pike, Mrs Pike and child, Mrs G B Pinder, Mr J Plant, Mr and Mrs Plumer, Mr R O Podger, Master Pothacary, Miss Pothacary, Mr W W Powell, I.C.S., Mrs Power, Mr M T Preston, Mrs Preston, Mr J B Primrose, Mr Quarmby, Capt., Mrs and Miss Raffin, Mr Geo Ramsden, Mr and Mrs F A Rennard, Rev A V Rennire, Mr and Mrs V J Reid and child, Mr. F H Reid, child and infant, Mrs F F Rennard, Mrs Rennard and child, Mrs Rich and child, Lt-Col A K D Rich, the Hon Mr Justice Richardson, Mrs A F Rivers and child, Mr G Roberts, Miss Robertson, Mr and Mrs A Robertson, Mr W H Robins, Mrs Robins and child, Mr W E Robinson, Mr and Mrs P J Rose, Rev Rosenlund, Mrs Rosenlund and 2 girls, Mrs J P Ross and two children, Mrs M G Rowlandson, children and nurse, Mr K C Roy, Mr and Mrs Lennox Russell, I.C.S., Mrs Lane Ryan and infant, Mrs A C Ryves, Mr and Mrs J D Sader and children, Dr M E Sadler, C.I.E., Mr and Mrs J D Sadler and 2 children, Mr N M Samarth, Mr and Mrs U C Sandys and infant, Mrs L H Saunders and 2 infants, Mrs Savage and child, Mr L H Sawle, Mr and Mrs Saxby, child and infant, Mr P W Scoglings, Mr Thos. McA Scotland, Mrs D Scott, Lady Scott, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs F A Senger, Mrs Sharp and infant, Miss A G Shaw, Mrs Sherrard and 2 children, Mr and Mrs W Shields, child and infant, Mrs V H Short, Miss A T Simmons, Mrs F J Daughter Simpkins and infant, Mr and Mrs D W Singh, Mrs C J Sisson, Mrs F F Sladen, Dr G Slater, Mrs S H Slater, Miss, 2 boys and nurse, Mr and Mrs Slavick, Mr Sloss, Master Smith, Mrs Smith, Mrs Lindsay Smith and child, Mrs Muir Smith, Mrs A K Smith and 2 children, Mrs Doveton Smith, Lt-Col Smith, Mrs, infant and nurse, Master Smith, Miss Smith, Mr W L B Souter, C.I.E., Mr S D Spurling, Mrs A W B Standley and son, Mr Stanley-Edwards, Mrs Stanley-Edwards and child, Miss Stanton, Lady Stanyon, Mr R W L Stephenson, Miss M K Stephens, the Hon Mr T J Strangman, Mr and Mrs Stuart, Mrs H E C Stubbs, and infant, Mrs Sturrock and infant, Mrs L M Sutton-Page, Lt-Col T H and Mrs Symons, Mrs A H Tait, and Master, Mrs T Temple, Mr Th. N Thalasinos, Miss Thompson, Miss A J Thompson, Mrs G Thompson, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mrs Thompson, child and two infants, Mr A E Thomson, Mr and Mrs G L Thomson, Mr S Thomson, Mrs Thomson and child, Asst Commr and Hon Lt Tivey, Mr Treharne-Lees, Miss Tripp, Mr R S Troup, Mrs Trout, Mr P Tsoumas, Mrs Tsoumas, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Turner, Mrs C W A Turner, Mr and Mrs Tweedie, Mr O W Unna, Miss Unsworth, Mr G Tisborne, Mr S L Vidalis, Mr and Mrs (Mother) Vokes, Mr T S Vyas, Mr and Mrs A J Wadley and Miss, Mr G E Waite, Mr Walker, Mrs S Walker and three children, Mrs Walker and 3 children, Miss M Walker, Mrs Ward, Mr W W Warman, Miss Elsie Warre, Mr and Mrs S S Waterfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Watson, 2 children, 2 infants and nurse; Capt. Bruce Watt; Mr. W. T. Wellum; Mrs. W. J. L. Wenger and infant; Mr. A. L. Wheeler; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S.; Miss Whitaker; Mr. Whitaker; Mr. and Mrs. L. Whitaker, and 2 infants; Mr. and Mrs. Whitby 2 children, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. White; Miss Whitlock; Mrs. E. H. Whitchurch, child and infant; Mr. J. H. Wiggett; Miss M. Wiggett; Miss A. Wiggett; Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Wilkins; Mr. A. L. Williams and nurse; Mr. Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson; Mrs. Wilson-Johnston, nurse and child; Mrs. Wilt and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Woodall; Mrs. C. Woodhead and child; Mrs. A. W. Woodhead child and infant; Mrs. Wooley and child; Mrs. G. Worsley, 2 children and nurse; Mrs. C. W. B. Wright; Mrs. Wells and infant; Mrs. Young, child and nurse; Mr. C. J. Young; Mrs. W. Taylor; Mrs. Taylor, infant and nurse; Capt S. O. Linsley; Capt. R. G. S. Hale; Mr. G. A. Refoy; Capt. MacDermott.

S. S NORMAN

Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co. announce:—"Under instructios from the Admiralty the Transport Norman which was to have left with the homeward mails on the 13th instant is to carry out certain work in Bombay which will delay her departure and she will now not leave before Friday the 18th instant."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 9.

The chief feature of interest was a strong inquiry for Kamarhatty Jute Mill shares which advanced to Rs. 665, but were slightly easier at the close. Northbrooks and Reliance ruled steady. The General tone of the market for jute mill shares was firm. Coal shares were for the most part unchanged without much inquiry. In one or two instances, slightly easier feeling was observed. Singarans were in demand and Jasnadihs changed hands at Rs. 17-8. In the miscellaneous sections, a fair volume of business was reported without any special feature of interest, favourite stocks maintaining their position. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 12-4, Bengal 900, Barcola 0-10 p, Burra Dhemo 15-8, Burrakur 50, Central Collieries 17-8, Enfield 14-4, Ghusick 25-12, Gopalichuck 14-4, Hapjan 18-6, Jasnadih 17-8, Jointy Central 26, Kosoonda 32-4, Khoodia 11-4, Ondal 47, Parascole 13, Parasea 11-6, Russuam 10-12, Reliance 48-4, Simla Kendra 22-6, Seetarampur 29, Singaran A 14-12, Singaran B 14-12, Thandabari 30.

Jute:—Aliance 518, Auckland 314, Barnagore 143, Belvedere 407, Dalhousie 418, Delta 515, Fort Gloster 660, Fort William 303, Howrah 35-4, Hoogbly 110, Kamarhatty 661, Kanknarrah 552, Lansdowne 332, Northbrook 55-8, Reliance 37-8, Waverley 14.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref.) 102, Anglo Oriental Navigation 38-4, Beldanga Tannery 11-12, Bengal Lead 12-4, Calcutta Ice 20-4, Eastern Bank 89, Frank Ross 11-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-4 p, Indian Galvanizing (2 issue) 17-2, Indian Galvanizing (new issue) 16-8, Indian Standard Wagon 3-12 p, Marshall and Sons 15, Port Shipping 27, Ryam Sugar 16-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-2 to 70-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-6 to 70-12.

CABLE ITEMS.

A responsible British authority states that the peace treaty is expected to be ready on April 9th.

President Wilson is feverish and is suffering from a chill. It is expected that he will resume work in a day or two.

CLAN LINE FRASER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

Clan Fraser arrived at Suez on 28th March.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

825-18—Jehangir M & S. Byramshaw Hormusji v Haji Gureny Sumar, Hiralal Th & Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1953-18—Dastur & Co. Framroz Pestonji Palkhiwalla v Hirji Perojsha Bhiwandiwalla, Mer K & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

353-18—Captain and V. Moorbai widow v Manbai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co., Captain and V.

1093-17—Ard H D & Co., Manbai widow v Arjun Vishram, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1994-18—Khandwalla and Co., Dalsukhbhai Maganlal firm v Mofatlal Jammadas a firm Daph F & D, Part.

SHORT CAUSES.

909-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Messrs Sunderji Ramji & Co., a firm.

910-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Maghji Mulji, Captain & V.

911-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Thakar Gordhandas Rutdensi.

912-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Messrs Mahomed Khanji Abdulla & Co., a firm. Matu J & M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1963-18—N C Dalal, Motilal Pragji v. Maneckchand Jeychand a firm, Rustomji and G.

53-19—Moti and Dev, Narotamdas Motichand v. Messrs. Ranchoddas Valabhai a firm Mehta and D and S.

60-19—Shroff and Dinsha, Ramji Lalji v Mathuradas Manji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

70-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Mocarji Jairam Narranji, Ard H D and Co.

341-19—Mer K & Co Jamnadas Harprasad a firm v Narrotamdas Hargovandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

360-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Messrs Narrotam Devidas a firm, Shroff & D.

366-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Jethabhai Shamaldas.

367-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v A M Noorbhoy Satranjiwalla, Payne and Co.

376-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hargowandas Chaganlal a firm v Jesenghbhai Mohanlal and ors, Craigie B and Co.

434-19—Amin and Desai, Messrs Gagalbhai Raichand and Co a firm v Mirza Ahmed Isphani.

487-19—Mehta D and L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Devidas Fulchand.

116-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Babu Brijbihari Mata Prasad and anr. v Messrs Tarachand Devraj a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand and anr, Madhowji K and C.

1442-17—Judah and S. Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji & Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-19—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandani and anr, Ard A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Foolchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

773-18—Mathubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukhram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandwalla and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and M.

1874-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Shroff and D.

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Hemchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwallr and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

SOLUTION OF RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

PROSPECT OF EARLY DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"London, April 2.—A telegram from Paris foretells an early important decision concerning Russia. The authority of Lenin and Trotsky is diminishing. By restoring order and organising supplies, the Allies will deal it a deadlier blow than by any military methods in their power."

PUNJAB ENGINEERING CONGRESS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

The Punjab Eagineering Congress of 1919 opens in Lahore on Thursday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. F. W. Woods. The Lieut.-Governor is expected to attend and address the Congress. A number of delegates from Bengal, it is understood, will be present.

LAST DURBAR OF SIR M. O'DWYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor will hold a durbar in the University Hall on Monday the 14th instant. This will be the last durbar of the series held by his honour for the purpose of acknowledging and rewarding the services rendered in connection with the war. Three districts of Lahore district, Lahore, Gujranwalla, and Sialkot will be represented, the districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur having already had a durbar of a similar nature within the last few weeks.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The inaugural meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held on Wednesday in the Servants of India Society's Building, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki. There was a fairly big audience.

At the outset Mr. N. M. Joshi, by way of explaining the aims and objects of the Association said thos was the first meeting of the Association since it had been brought into existence. The object of the Association was to give expression to the interests of the tenants of Bombay. Continuing he said that in the Municipal Corporation the tenants were not so adequately represented as were the landlords. The interests of the landlords found, full expression in the Corporation. In the last elections only very few of the tenants—that is to say some graduates only—had the opportunity of giving votes. Naturally the tenants were not represented in the Corporation and their interests suffered. The tenants of Bombay should have the same right of franchise as in Madras and Calcutta. He further said that fortunately for the tenants, Government had suggested that tenants who paid a monthly rent of Rs. 20 should have the right of vote. But in his view every tenant, who could think of his own interests, may he be a clerk or anybody, should have the right of giving a vote. He who paid a rent of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 ought to have the right of franchise, as it was impossible for a clerk getting Rs. 30 to pay Rs. 20 as rent.

In conclusion he said that under these circumstances it was necessary that the tenants should urge for a change in the present constitution of the Bombay Municipality.

On the motion of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, a provisional committee for the purpose of framing rules and regulations of the Association was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki (President), Messrs. M. K. Thakore, S. K. Naik, S. B. Chitre (Joint Secretaries), Anantram Vaikunthram, D. G. Mulherkar, B. G. Horniman, Joseph Baptista, S. R. Visey, N. M. Joshi, R. M. Wagle, M. K. Azad P. R. Naik, A. R. Rege, Paymaster, B. D. Mehta, G. R. Desai and B. V. Raikar.

The Chairman in the course of a short speech said that all the tenants of Bombay, either members of the Association or outsiders, were welcome to make any suggestion for the guidance of the Association.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 10th April, 1919.

HIS LAST SOLILOQUY.

In September 1917, Sir Michael O'Dwyer delivered a speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, which he declared was to be his first and only utterance in the Council, but it was an essay for which he had to apologise at the very next meeting. For sheer perversity and mischief, that harangue was his masterpiece. Without, however, profiting by the discomfiture, Sir Michael changed the venue of his deliverances home to the Punjab, and discoursed at times on the error of Machiavellian tactics to his Legislative Council. On Tuesday he delivered his parting kick. It was, of course, directed against agitators, whom the British Government, which crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion, could, according to his honour, despise. In Sir Michael's vision every agitator is a potential enemy of the British Government, a view peculiar to men who are thoroughly baked in the bureaucratic oven in India. Sir George Lloyd's view that public agitation is the greatest incentive to reforms, must strike his honour as a strange heresy. However, it has been the misfortune of the people of the Punjab to have been governed so long by an official in whose philosophy of politics, agitation is something of which the British Government, in the flush of victory, has to take cognisance with the fulness of its physical prowess. In this species of Junker orthodoxy, Sir Michael has had a dead heat with Sir Reginald Craddock, but the latest speech of the Nadir Shah of the Punjab marks a tremendous leap.

Sir Michael announced that "the Government of this province has and will remain determined that public order, which was maintained so successfully during the time of war, shall not be disturbed in the time of peace." As peace means the maintenance of public order, no one will take exception to this forecast, though the method of securing it need not have been projected into the future as being reflective of the O'Dwyer scheme of maintaining it. "Action," he continued, "has *therefore* been already taken under the Defence of India Act against certain individuals at Lahore and Amritsar, who, whatever their motives, were openly endeavouring to arouse public feeling against Government." There is something wrong with Sir Michael's ratiocination, because he finds no incongruity whatsoever in talking of maintaining order in times of peace and utilising a war-measure for the purpose. The "therefore" of his logic is a comic link, but being rather devoid of humour, he scarcely notices the grotesqueness of it. And this has been the case always. With the object of maintaining public order, a summary appeal to the Defence Act is made and all apprehended trouble is "lawfully" settled. On April 5, it was announced that orders under the Defence of India Act were issued on Dr. Saifud-Din Ketchlew, Barrister-at-Law, Swami Anubhawanand, and Pundit Kotumal, "confining them" to the limits of Amritsar, or, in a word, interning them. Further, they were prohibited from attending or speaking at any public meeting and from communicating to the Press any matter. This is a short and gallant way of suppressing the freedom of three-well esteemed citizens of Amritsar, but it illustrates the blighting O'Dwyer tradition of extinguishing ordinary legal procedure with an executive fiat under the Defence Act, which is admittedly a war-measure. War or no war, it is Sir Michael O'Dwyer's way to seize the most autocratic weapon in his armoury, without caring in the slightest degree about the possibility of denial or of justification of the charge by the victims. He seems to glory in the habit of making the Defence Act supersede the Criminal Law of the land, the end being the maintenance of order, is good, but the means, being an abuse of power, is bad; and he finds it easy to expatiate on Machiavelli to others. Give him the Defence Act—or another edition of it—and he is prepared to rule any people without the bother of statutes and codes and law courts. The fraud on law has been the basis of his good government.

Everything has an end and Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government too is coming to an end. It was his habit to plume himself on the loyalty of the Punjab, as if he were the creator and preserver of loyalty among a people whose innate chivalry practically saved the British Government in India at its greatest crisis. Bravado about the puissance of the British Government to preserve peace is as superfluous as it is boring, since all loyally admit it without being intimidated. Those connected with public meetings are, of course, responsible for their own conduct and it is not for any one to give latitude for holding meetings, "subject to these provisos." After a hearty fling at noisy agitators, Sir Michael inquired if the unhealthy atmosphere of agitation was good for the reforms. If the reforms are a phantom, to be dissolved at the approach of an agitation against the Black Act, they are indeed a precarious gift. Reform or no reform, the Act is a peril in the land and we have to concentrate on the agitation against it at the risk of disturbing the affected anxieties of those who are unfriendly, both to freedom and to reform. Sneering at the demonstrations against the Black Act, Sir Michael chose to call them ludicrous, with the naivette of the cynic watching the distress of others. We are told that people do not understand the measure they protest against; possibly they may not withstand cross-examination, but they know that they may any time be liable to be arrested and detained without warrant and without trial—at the pleasure of the Executive. So much understanding is sound enough to justify protest. The allegation that people are wantonly misled is no better than that the non-official members in Council were wantonly opposing the measure! Sir Michael concluded by quoting Lincoln: "You can, if you are very clever and very unscrupulous, mislead all people for some time, and some people for all the time, but you cannot mislead all people for all time." We can only ask Sir Michael, whose welcome retirement is only a matter of weeks, to reflect on the dictum (which he irrelevantly quoted)—after substituting the word "misgovern" for "mislead" in the passage. That may make him a little wise, if not penitent.

CO-OPERATION AND FAMINE.

In alleviating the distress caused by famine, there is no resource that must be left unexplored. In the current number of the "Bombay Cooperative Quarterly" Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bombay, attempts to forecast the results of the present famine and to consider how the cooperative system is likely to react on them. Mr. Ewbank has limited the scope of his article to an enquiry into the reaction of the cooperative system on the effects of the present famine in the Presidency without discussing the larger question as to what extent the cooperative movement can be utilised in averting the worst consequences of a famine in the country generally and in enabling the members particularly to tide over it on its own resources. The result is that while Mr. Ewbank's article is instructive as a more or less accurate forecast of the impact of the present famine on the cooperative system of the Presidency, it affords little guidance for future action.

It is true that since the cooperative movement was first initiated in 1904, no widespread famine has tested its stability in the country, but the experience gained in the local famines that have visited certain parts of the country, though not adequate "to afford any trustworthy index as to the probable effects of a complete and general failure of the monsoon over a large area," should, at least, have been enough to indicate the directions in which the cooperative movement could be developed, so as to enable its members successfully to resist any famine. After discussing the two important effects of a famine, namely, the drying up of recoveries of loans from members and the withdrawal of deposits from societies and central banks, Mr. Ewbank comes to the conclusion—which he has the frankness to recognise as being lame—that, after fourteen years of effort, cooperative societies can do nothing better than retire into their shells and wait for happier days—which means that the cooperative movement, as at present constituted, will not, according to Mr. Ewbank, be strong enough to tide its members over a famine on its own resources. The members of societies who have reaped little or no harvest, have to maintain themselves, their families, and their live-stock until the agricultural season of the current year sets in. The societies will only be able to grant extensions of loans due, and may finance the forthcoming crops on a reasonable scale, but can do nothing more for them. The only resource open to the members is Takavi from Government. This is the melancholy conclusion to which Mr. Ewbank arrives. He does not, however, seem to realise that this impotence need not have been inevitable if certain necessary developments of the cooperative movement had not been neglected by his department and the Government in the way they have been.

We refer in particular to the development of cooperative supply and purchase, particularly of necessary articles of maintenance, based on a system of indents, and the organization of fodder storage on cooperative lines. A practical scheme regarding the latter was placed before the Government some years ago, but it is still "under consideration" and much valuable time has been lost. Again, there is no reason why, so far as financial help during famine is concerned, a more constructive policy should not be followed. At present, members of cooperative societies can resort to Takavi in their individual capacity. There is an obvious drawback in this system. For, by resorting to Takavi the members "superimpose upon their land a liability, which though incurred later, takes priority over the previous incumbrances when it comes to recovery" with the result that the society "is compelled to sit with folded hands and watch the security on which its own credit is mainly based melting away before its eyes." This drawback can largely be overcome if Government discard their academic notion about direct State-aid and make it easy for societies themselves to be responsible for the repayment of Takavi loans. While Mr. Ewbank has been frank in his description of the situation as it is and is likely to be, if the present policy remains, he does not seem to have given much thought to the remedies that are easily available. On deeper consideration he will find that what have been wanting hitherto have been forethought and an energetic and bold policy of development of all forms of cooperation.

Notes of the Day.

Why This Delay?

We do not know if the Government of India think that they have put the lid on the Delhi trouble by publishing an official summary of a report from the Local Administration. It is high time for them to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the people, the police and the military, and decide whether, as has been alleged, there was not the use of excessive force in the shooting of the people. We may warn the Government that the public is not satisfied by the random allegations of the authorities in Delhi and the assumption of credit by themselves. More than ten days have passed since the tragedy, and the Government cannot rightly leave the people to comfort themselves over the funerals any way they like, and look for the men who have not been traced out after the trouble. There should be no delay in announcing the decision to investigate the origin and course of the trouble and the responsibility for the loss of lives.

Intensity of Public Feeling.

We hope Lord Chelmsford is fully alive to the intensity of the feeling among the people on this matter. The character of that feeling is strikingly demonstrated by the declaration of the Hon. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq that if the results of the investigation by the non-official commission "supported the horrible details of the tragedy—and he had not the slightest doubt of that since he was unable to take the version of Swami Shradhanandji as untrue—he would then tender his resignation as member of the Imperial Legislative Council, because if they connived at an incident such as had happened in Delhi, it was impossible to lend support to Government." The conviction which has prompted this declaration is akin to that which has already made it impossible for Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to remain members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Japan and League of Nations.

Reuter informed us the other day that the discussion of the Japanese demand that the League of Nations Covenant should recognise the racial equality of nationals of the covenanting nations had been postponed for the present. It appears that the Japanese Gournments' demand is backed up by a strong public opinion in Japan. Representatives of thirty-seven Japanese societies political, religious, press army and navy veterans' associations, etc., are reported to have held a meeting in Tokio on the 5th of February last at which the following Declaration was passed:—

The Allied Nations now assembled at the peace Conference are endeavouring to establish a League of Nations and found the permanent peace of the world.

We Japanese whole-heartedly approve of this effort and anxiously await its realisation.

But seeing that the racial discriminatory treatment in international intercourse, which still exists, is against all principles of liberty and equality, and forms a constant root of conflict between peoples,

That so long as this remains unchanged all peace conferences, leagues and agreements will be as a house built on the sand, and that no true peace can be hoped for,

We, representatives of thirty-seven large Japanese associations, call upon the nations of the world to found permanent peace on justice and humanity; and to this end

DECLARE:

The Japanese Nation expects of the peace Conference the final abolition of all racial discrimination and disqualification.

Demand for Racial Equality.

The Japanese demand, it will be recognised, is quite in accord with the declared principle of the League of Nations and if fully met is sure to go a long way to smooth the thorny path which the League has to tread in the settlement of international questions. If the Great Powers are prepared to recognise Japan as of equal status with themselves, it must certainly follow as a necessary corollary that no racial discrimination should prevail against Japanese subjects travelling in foreign countries. And once the Western nations admit that no racial bar can prevail against the Japanese, other Oriental people too will be justified in demanding that the discrimination against them also should go overboard. The Japanese demand, therefore, goes to the root of the colour prejudice from which white races suffer and a just and satisfactory solution of the question by the League of Nations would strengthen the foundations of peace.

Original, but Dishonest.

The "Advocate of India" must be thinking that it has done a fine thing in dragging the name of Dadabhai Naoroji and insulting his memory, in the course of an attack on Mr. Baptista. One can understand the effort at a diatribe against Mr. Baptista, but the vilification of Dadabhai Naoroji's motives is as malevolent as it is dishonest. We are told that Dadabhai's life of service was a shrewd business proposition, because it "gave him notoriety and power" and that "he sacrificed the almost (*sic*) certainty of being relatively a nobody, to the glowing chance, a very probable chance of being somebody." Further: "Better he thought—and most of us would agree with him—to be somebody in England than nobody in Bombay." No honest critic acquainted with the life of Dadabhai, the simplicity of his character and the absence of personal ambition in his motives, can at this time of the day speak of his resolve to serve his country as a sordid, withal far-sighted, bargain.

"Purple and Fine Linen"!

Affecting high satire, the writer gives this verdict: "His martyrdom involved no more than the opportunities of wearing ever more and more purple and fine linen." No proof is needed to-day—notwithstanding the attempt at desecrating his memory—to show that Dadabhai's career was not a well-calculated bid for "purple and linen." His was an uphill fight without the lure of spoils and his attraction, let alone his reward, was not "notoriety and power." Since the writer affects to have carefully studied the life of Dadabhai, Indians can only conclude that the vulgar accusations against his character and motives are delivered out of sheer spite against the possibilities of pure-souled patriotism in this land. Even a rag produced for the entertainment of ragamuffins must be capable of reflecting on the malicious depravity of attacking the genuine and disinterested motives of Dadabhai in choosing the not "singularly easy" path of serving the Motherland. Will not the "Advocate" content itself with arguing about the unfitness of India for self-government by defaming the living and letting alone the dead?

Cheap Grain Shops in Bombay.

There are about twelve cheap grain shops in this City conducted by the cheap grain agency organised by some merchants. A reference was made to the benevolent efforts of this agency by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas in the letter published in this paper the other day. After the publication of the letter we received some complaints as to the measure by which grain is sold to the public and the prices that are charged at these shops. A representative of the "Chronicle" made certain inquiries into the matter and found that at these shops articles are sold by the measure called 'mapli' although it is stated in the handbills which have been issued by the agency that they will be sold by the measure called 'payli'. There is some difference between these two measures and the public get less grain if they are given by the measure 'mapli.' We draw the attention of the benevolent agency that is conducting these shops to this matter, particularly because it is generally the poor who go to these shops to buy food grains and they ought to be treated fairly

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the Rt. Hon. Admiral Viscount Jellicoe at dinner yesterday on board H. M. S. New Zealand.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Pottinger and Captain A. Lascelles have arrived at Government House.

Mr. C. L. S. Russell succeeds Sir Stuart Fraser as Resident at Hyderabad and Lieut.-Col. F. G. Bovill succeeds Sir Oswald Besanquet as Agent, Central India, when both retire at the end of the year.

Sir George Knox will act as Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad, on retirement of Sir Henry Richards.

Mr. F. W. Hanson is appointed Traffic Adviser, Railway Board.

Mr. A. C. Duff, I.C.S., is to be Lord Willingdon's Private Secretary, and Mr. T. R. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief is to be the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

Mr. L. M. Crump, C.S., Political Agent, Phulkian States, has gone on three months' leave, and has been succeeded by Mr. Millar, C.S. from Simla.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chevis of the Lahore High Court has proceeded on leave and Mr. S. Willerforce officiates as Judge of the High Court in his place.

Sir Edward Maclagan is expected to return to India about the 24th of April and will take over charge of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 30th.

The temporary appointment is gazetted of Mr. R. A. Mant as an ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council, vice Sir Claude Hill proceeded on leave. Mr. Mant assumed charge of office on Wednesday.

PROBLEM OF REPARATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON DIFFICULTIES OF SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. midnight, April 9.

PARIS.—In the course of his interview with the representative of the "Matin," Mr. Lloyd George emphatically declared that there was no difference of opinion among the negotiators, but they were often faced with technical difficulties, which could only be solved after a thorough examination. For example, as regards reparation, the Allies had one common principle, namely, Germany must pay to the last penny that she was able to pay, but it was not sufficient to draft a note and present it to the enemy. It was necessary to demand guarantees, to study the methods of payment and to be in a position to say to the enemy when he pleaded insufficiency of his resources that he must do this and give that. That meant slow and difficult work, which was complicated by the fact that the most capable experts did not agree on the methods of liquidation or the assets to be collected.

"LET THE PUBLIC WAIT A FEW DAYS."

Mr. Lloyd George replying to the remark of the interviewer that the public was unable to understand why before everything else Germany was not presented with a bill and compelled first of all to acknowledge her debt, said: "Who says we are not doing that? Who says we have not decided on this? Can people not wait until we have finished and judge our work instead of our intentions? Let the public wait a few days and it will then be able to give its views not on rumours but on facts.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. midnight, April 9.

The War Trade department announces that licenses will now be granted for export to approved consignees of moderate quantities of specified wools, including East Indian, also Persian tops.

INDIAN REFORMS.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE IN COMMONS.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., April 9.

A meeting was held to-day of the non-official members of the House of Commons disposed to assist in the passage of the Bill for Indian Constitutional Reforms on the general lines of the announcement of the 20th August.

A Committee was formed consisting of Sir J. D. Rees, Chairman, Mr. Bennett, Secretary, and Mr. Arthur Murray, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Godfrey Collins, Sir S. Hoare, and Mr. Ormsby Gore. The meeting resolved to afford the delegations from India opportunities to state their views.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

CRITICISM OF RECENT ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. midnight, April 9.

The "Times" learns from Vancouver that owing to unemployment immigration questions are being keenly discussed, especially the immigration of Orientals and there is some criticism of the recent Order-in-Council. The Vancouver "Daily Sun" says that the order will strike a note of uneasiness in the province if it does not lead to agitation on the whole question of Oriental immigration. It must be distinctly understood, so far as British Columbia is concerned, that this order is not opening the door for any wholesale immigration.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN THE EAST.

ORGANISATION FORMED AT MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. midnight, April 9.

"The Times" learns from Helsingfors that an organisation for propaganda in India, Persia, China, Japan and other eastern countries has been formed at Moscow. The organisers include I. S. Sravins (Persia), Jussupog (Revolution and Islamism), Subchibey (Turkey). Besides the arrangement of conferences, it is intended to publish periodicals and prepare agitators to work among the people. Many meetings will be held and proclamations issued in the languages of the countries to be exploited. Branch offices will be opened at several towns. One has already been started at Orenburg. It is said that the agitators will be sent out via Tashkent.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS FOR CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col Wedgwood, Col. Amery stated that Lord Milner had received copies of the resolutions adopted by the Ceylon National Conference in December, reaffirming the demands for constitutional reform.

Lord Milner proposed to await the considered views of the Governor of Ceylon before forming any conclusions in the matter.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March ...
Recd. midnight, April 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Leslie Scott, Mr. Fisher emphasised that every endeavour had been made to provide as much passenger accommodation as possible on steamers from India. At least 4,000 berths would be available in April and May.

PRESENT SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that the present scale of pensions did not covenant with the services in India fixed in 1855. He recalled that the recommendation of Public Services Commission in this connection had been confirmed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report and affirmed that much hardship was known to exist owing to the inadequacy of the present pensions to meet the enhanced cost of living. He urged the Secretary of State to take an early opportunity of redressing this acknowledged grievance.

Mr. Fisher replied that Mr. Montagu expected to have definite proposals from the Government of India in this connection very shortly and would deal with them without loss of time.

PAYMENT OF GERMAN INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" says that the first instalment of the indemnity will be twenty-five milliards of francs, of which five milliards will be in payment of raw materials necessary for the resumption of the economic existence of Germany. France will receive ten and Belgium five milliards of this instalment. The rest of the indemnity will be spread over thirty-five years. Estimates of each annual payment range from seven milliards to fifteen milliards.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' GRIEVANCES.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADING RIGHTS.

REVIVAL OF MUNICIPAL DISCRIMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd midnight, April 9.

In connection with the appointment of a Select Committee in South Africa to consider the grievances of Indians carrying on business in the Tarnsvaal, "The Times" Cape Town correspondent says Indians specially protest against restrictions imposed on their trading rights under the Gold Law of 1908. These restrictions have never been applied by Government since the settlement was arranged between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, but Indians assert that the municipalities and individuals take advantage of the terms of the Gold Law whenever they want to benefit themselves.

LANDING OF POLISH TROOPS AT DANZIG.

TROOPS TO BE SENT FROM LUNEVILLE ACROSS GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midday, April 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that with regard to the negotiations at Spa with respect to the landing of the Polish troops at Danzig, it is semi-officially stated that Erzberger proposed that troops be sent from Luneville across Germany.

DANZIG TO BECOME FREE SELF-GOVERNING CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midday, April 9.

PARIS.—Well-informed British circles consider that the Polish question is practically settled on the basis of Danzig becoming a free self-governing city, probably under nominal Polish control. As regards corridor, it is thought that a part of West Russia will be given to the Poles and that a plebiscite will be taken in East Prussia.

RIGHT TO USE DANZIG STILL MAINTAINED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—Marshal Foch has telegraphed to the Allied and the associated representatives from Spa that the right under the armistice to utilise Danzig for the landing of the Polish troops, now in France, has been formally maintained. Moreover, in order to hasten the arrival of these troops in Poland it has been decided to use other lines of transport as proposed by the German Government.

Marshal Foch, in conclusion says, the arrangements as a whole entirely meet the Allied and the associated representatives' wishes.

ERZBERGER'S CONTENTION.

TRANSPORT OF POLISH TROOPS TO BEGIN ON APRIL 15TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says, before Erzberger signed the Spa agreement, he declared that the Entente's interpretation of Article 16 in the Armistice of November 11th, which the Allies contended, enabled the Polish troops to march via Danzig did not accord with the German Government's conception.

Marshal Foch promised Erzberger that he would recommend the British shipping authorities to give freedom to German coastal shipping during the passage of the Poles through German territory. The agreement specifies the proposed new German transport routes and provides, that should serious difficulties arise in transporting the Poles by them, Marshal Foch reserves the right to revert to the transportation method provided for in the aforementioned Article 16.

The transport begins on April 15th and lasts two months.

ROUTES PROPOSED BY GERMANY TO BE USED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that according to a report from the German Armistice Commission at Spa the agreement obviates the use of Danzig and arranges the use of other routes proposed by Germany.

DELHI TRAGEDY AND SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO COL. BEADON'S ALLEGATIONS.

The following reply to the allegations against the Satyagraha Sabha contained in the notice issued in the name of Col. H. C. Beadon Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, has been sent by the Sabha to Colonel Beadon:—

Dear Sir,—After carefully reading the notice read out to the assembly convened by you in the Town Hall on the 4th of April 1919, and subsequently issued presumably under your orders to the public of Delhi, the Executive Committee of the Satyagraha Sabha, Delhi, feels constrained in the public interest to reply to certain reflections against the said Sabha contained in the notice referred to above in order to remove the misunderstanding that it is likely to create and to counteract the attempts that are being assiduously made in certain quarters to screen the mistakes of certain subordinate officers in connection with the recent unfortunate incidents, and to point out their responsibility on unoffending public workers.

(1) The assertion contained in your notice that the persons who advised to give expression to public indignation concealed from the public the fact that the Act No. 11 of 1919 would be applicable in special circumstances and only after a notification by the Governor General-in-Council to that effect. It is submitted that the workers of the Satyagraha Sabha have explained to the public all the aspects of the Act sought to be repealed in three meetings held before the Sunday Demonstration. They had at the same time placed before the public in the said meetings contentions and arguments advanced by the Non-Official members of the Imperial Legislative Council against the passing of the said Act. It appears to the Committee that the notice issued under your signatures was prepared without carefully reading the speeches delivered by all the Non-Official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and without obtaining a correct report of the speeches made at the meetings held under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha on the 24th, 27th, 29th March 1919. The Committee does not believe that the report of the said speeches did not reach you. All that it submits is that a very incorrect and distorted account of them was supplied to you which led you to arrive at incorrect conclusions and hold the citizens of Delhi and their leaders especially the members of the Satyagraha Sabha responsible for the unfortunate incidents of Sunday the 30th March.

(2) In your notice you also mention that the Rowlatt Act is not applicable to Delhi and it is hoped that there will be no occasion to apply it to Delhi. Consequently in your opinion the closing of the shops was foolish and a silly decision. We feel it our duty to make it clear that the people of India object to the principles underlying the Act. The Act also presupposes that the whole of the country is rife with anarchical societies, necessitating the use of such stringent and harsh laws. We respectfully but firmly submit that considering the unimpeachable attitude of the country as a whole in the past, suspicions of this nature constitute an insult to its population. It is the feeling of this insult and indignation which is sought to be expressed in the meetings, speeches, and demonstrations from one end of the country to the other, that it may be brought home to the Government that the people cannot bear the breach of the principles of justice involved in the passages of the Rowlatt Act. To designate the purely constitutional efforts of the people as "futile and silly" is not only an insult of the people of this country but it is an insult offered to the fundamental principles on which rests the entire structure of the British Empire and of which our rulers are justly proud.

(3) The third misstatement which we feel our duty to contradict is that threats were used to force people to close their shops. It is impossible to conceive that a handful of men however influential would have succeeded in organising such a large demonstration if the people themselves had not willingly cooperated with them in the task. You must be aware of the failure that attended the efforts made by the leading citizens of Delhi and the members of the Satyagraha Sabha to prevent people from closing their shops on the 31st March 1919. It is not intended to deny that some people might have expressed over-enthusiasm in their efforts to induce public to close their shops which in a case or two might have resulted in displeasantness. But it is absolutely unjustifiable and incorrect to represent it as forcing people to close their shops. In this connection we may be permitted to point out that it is against the fundamental principles of the Satyagraha Sabha and that the Sabha cannot possibly violate its basic principles.

(4) The fourth statement in your notice is that the people who assembled at the station, and were finally without any cause fired at, were ordinary badmashes and rioters. You also assert that no boys were killed or wounded near the station or clock-tower. We may be permitted to say that it is incorrect and against facts. We feel confident that if the Government appoints an Impartial Committee to investigate and inquire into the whole unfortunate affair it shall bear out our statement and it would be seen how many boys were killed or wounded by the firing of the police and military.

(5) The fifth incorrect statement in your notice is that the persons who suggested the closing of the shops are responsible for all these developments. We do not know on what arguments and facts the Government relies for this statement, but we beg to draw your attention to the facts that while the Government (according to its own statement) failed to restore order even after the free use of rifles, and bayonets at the railway station where not more than five thousand are said to have been present, a few members of the Satyagraha Sabha succeeded in controlling and peacefully dispercing an audience estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 people on the 30th of March in the people's park in spite of the provocation which the display of bare swords and bayonets, rifles and machine guns naturally causes. Can any man after seeing this attitude of the Satyagrahees rightly hold them responsible for the bloodshed on the 30th of March? Without the least intention of delivering a hasty judgment we respectfully submit that the responsibility of all this affair lies on the Government officials who, even if it be conceded that a few michievous urchins flung a few stones at the police, replied to the stones of boys by rifles, bullets, and the bayonets of the police and military. Officials who were panic-stricken by the ordinary noise and clamour natural on such occasions, irresponsibly made innocent people target of rifles. We thought it necessary to contradict by facts and arguments the allegations made against us, but if the Government considers that no blame attaches to them in this matter it should establish its innocence in order to remove the possibility of all future misunderstanding.

(6) As regards your advice to the people not to close their shops and to report the name of persons who might compel them to do so to the nearest police station, we beg to point out that the Executive Committee of the Satyagraha Sabha has already decided that in view of the fact that they have already done so on the 30th of March that no such demonstration should be held on the 6th of April. Even Mahatma Gandhi has sent a notice to that effect which is binding on every Satyagrahee. But if your advice implies that it is illegal to persuade or induce any shop-keeper to close his shop we must emphatically protest against this unjust interference with the legitimate rights of the people. After all this rebuking and expressions of displeasure you have been pleased to announce your intentions of requesting the leading citizens of Delhi to raise funds for the help of the wounded and families of killed. It is very kind of you to express such care and solicitude for the welfare of the people and we thank you for the humanitarian motives which prompted that decision. Need we point out that citizens of Delhi have already started a fund for the relief of the wounded and sufferers and memorial of those killed and it is hoped that the citizens shall give practical proof of the sympathy and sacrifice. It is therefore superfluous to appeal to the Raises of Delhi when the general public has already taken up the work as duty they owed to God.

In conclusion we may be permitted to say that our conscience is clear, our convictions are unshaken, we stand on the path of truth. Whatever we are doing we do it as our duty and in future whatever we shall do we shall be guided by best interest of our people and our country. We are neither seditionists nor disturbers of peace we are neither conspirators nor rebels. Our crime if crime it can be called is that we do not permit any interference with our legitimate rights and consider it the duty of every self-respecting man to be prepared for every kind of sacrifice for the defence of Right and Justice. In the end we pray to God that he may grant wisdom to our rulers and help us in our righteous cause.

SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA.

THOUSANDS OF COPIES OF PROSCRIBED BOOKS SOLD.

Satyagraha propaganda was carried on actively in Bombay on Wednesday. About 16,000 copies of each of the proscribed books were sold. Mrs. Anusuabai Sarabhai sold the books at Bhuleshwar, while Messrs. S. G. Banker and Umar Sobani sold them at Apollo Bunder and Cuffe Parade. Several Khoja and Borah gentlemen bought the copies with great eagerness. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkdas was selling the books all over the city. A gentleman paid Mr. Jamnadas Rs. 100 for a single copy of the "Hind Sawrajya". Messrs. Sobani and Banker also sold a copy of the same book to a Parsi gentleman for Rs. 100. About Rs. 3,000 are reported to have been realised on Wednesday by the sale of the books in Bombay. Mr. Vasanji Mulji a prominent Bhatia merchant, and Mr. Hatim Tyebji, Bar-at-Law, son of the late Mr. Justice Tyebji joined the "Satyagraha Sabha" on Wednesday. Mr. Horniman being ill and bed-ridden has been prevented from taking part in the propaganda work.

HON. MR. HUQ ON DELHI TRAGEDY.

LIKELY TO RESIGN HIS SEAT ON COUNCIL.

Referring to the Delhi tragedy, the Hon. Mr. Mazhrul Huq, who presided at the meeting of Patna citizens, held on the 4th instant, said that as they all knew a tragedy had occurred at Delhi in which several Satyagrahis were fired on, for which purpose maxim-guns were ordered out. This was an incident which Indians would neither forget nor forgive. Attempts were being made to hush up this incident but truth was sure to come out. As they all knew a public commission was enquiring into this matter, and if the results of the investigation supported the horrible details of the tragedy—and he had not the slightest doubt of that since he was unable to take the version of Swami Shradhanandji as untrue—he declared that he would then tender his resignation as member of the Imperial Legislative Council, because if they connived at an incident such as had happened in Delhi, it was impossible to lend support to Government.

ARCHANGEL FRONT.

SITUATION STILL UNCHANGED.

BOLSHEVISTS BEATEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

A British Murmansk official communiqué says:—Reinforcements of infantry and marines have been rapidly moved down the railway line in anticipation of nipping in the bud the mutinous tendency amongst the Finnish troops forming a part of Maynard's forces, whose object, it is believed, is to effect a junction with the Bolsheviks.

In Archangel the situation remains unchanged. So far the Bolsheviks have not resumed their attacks after their recent disastrous failures.

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. Midday, April 9.

The Bolshevists attacked two days ago without artillery on the Archangel front in the neighbourhood of Bolsheozerki just west of the railway. They were beaten off with fair losses. The Allied losses were slight.

SITUATION AT KANDALAKSHA

BOLSHEVIK LEADERS OVERAWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 9.

A British communiqué from Murmansk dated 5th says there is improvement in the state of affairs at Kandalaksha. The announcement that reinforcements are *en route* and that other military preparations are being made has overawed the leaders of the Finns, the Kareliand and the Bolsheviks who were planning a rising on a large scale.

The leaders of the Finnish legion have signed an agreement to comply in future with the wishes of the general officer commanding.

DANGER OF FINNISH-KARELIAN RISING AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 9.

The War Office states that according to later information from Murmansk the immediate danger of a Finnish-Karelian rising has been averted.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 9.

A British North Russia communiqué says, after a night of bombardment the enemy on the morning of the 5th attacked our positions near Shredmorheega. The attack was repulsed with heavy enemy loss and we took one hundred prisoners, including a Bolshevik battalion commander. We sustained no casualties.

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 9.

A British North Russia communiqué says, four times on March 31st the Bolsheviks strongly attacked us eastward of Bolsheozerki and again the next morning. All attacks were repulsed and we took prisoners including a regimental commissary who stated that these attacks were intended to be decisive.

THE SPA AGREEMENT.

FOCH'S INSISTENCE ON ALLIES RIGHTS TO LAND AT DANZING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—The details of the Spa agreement show that Marshal Foch particularly insisted upon upholding the Allies' rights to land at Danzig, rejecting Erzberger's counter-proposals in the matter.

The alternative routes to Poland are firstly by rail through Coblence, Cassel, Halle, Cottbus and Kalisch, secondly via Stettin and thirdly via Koenigsberg. Ten trains daily will be provided.

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 9.

PARIS 7TH.—The Havas Agency states that after the signature of the Spa agreement the German Plenipotentiaries declared that the measures adopted would tend to tranquillise the spirit of the German people.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The recent fluctuation in the price of silver merely effects the American exchange which has been very sensitive in the current week. The Shanghai exchange has now risen to 4/8¼ a tael.

SOVIET REPUBLIC IN BAVARIA.

TROOPS SIDE WITH PROLETARIAT.

PEASANTS MARCHING ON MUNICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

A responsible British authority states that a Soviet Republic was proclaimed in Bavaria on April 5th. Erzberger at Spa received confirmation of this. The Copenhagen report adds that the Spartacists occupied the parliament building.

Simultaneously a number of mass meetings was held at Munich, at which the new Republic was proclaimed. The Independent Socialists joined the Spartacists.

The Premier Hoffman, who was in Berlin, hurried back, but he was too late as the troops while taking up a neutral attitude refused to support him, declaring that their sympathies were on the side of the proletariat.

The peasants in different parts of the country have joined in a great gathering and have decided to march on Munich.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MUNICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

BERLIN.—Newspapers anticipate the proclamation of a Soviet Republic and general strike in Munich on April 7th. There is great excitement in Munich. The streets are filled with crowds gazing at the proclamations placarded over the city.

It is said that the Communist and Spartacist league or councils have decided to arrest the leaders of the bourgeoisie and press in Vienna on April 6th.

Negotiations with the South Hungarian Government are reported to be progressing favourably. It is stated that the questions being discussed are mainly territorial, concerning reasonable concessions to Hungary.

INDICATIONS OF RENEWED UNREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 9.

BERLIN.—The situation at Munich is reported to be very grave. There are many indications of renewed unrest throughout Bavaria, and trouble is expected on Tuesday on the occasion of the meeting of the Diet which the local soviets have refused to protect.

WAR-COMMISSARY OF HUNGARY RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the War Commissary, Pogany, has resigned.

The Red Guards intervened in the quarrel between the Bourgeoise and the Communists in Casino at Oedenburg and fired killing four and wounding eight severely and many lightly. Szambor, an ex-Governor of West Hungary, and some prominent citizens of Oedenburg were arrested.

RUMOURED OVERTHROW OF BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

Up to the present there is no confirmation of the Vienna rumours of the overthrow of the Soviet Government in Budapest and assassination of the People's Commissary Belakun.

BERLIN RAILWAYMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

BERLIN.—The Railwaymen are threatening to strike on April 10th. The "Tageblatt" warns them against this, because the Entente is not landing troops at Dantzig only on the condition that the railway transportation of troops across Germany proceeds rapidly.

The Cabinet has accepted an amendment to the constitution enabling the workers to collaborate on equal footing with the employers as regards wages, conditions of labour and entire economic development of productive forces.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

TO BE ADMITTED IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. Midday, April 9.

BERLIN.—The French Envoy Extraordinary to German-Austria interviewed in Vienna, said that German-Austria would be included in the League of Nations.

BLACK SUNDAY.

UNIVERSAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN INDIA.

SATYAGRAHA SUNDAY IN CALCUTTA.

MR. DAS ON BRISTOL HOTEL INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Yesterday Mr. C. R. Das received a telegram from Mr. Gandhi asking particulars regarding the Bristol Hotel incident and the rescuing of the two Oriya accused from custody in Calcutta on Sunday last during the Satyagraha demonstration. Mr. Das sent the following reply:—

The newspaper reports are misleading. The Satyagraha Sunday passed off here quietly and peacefully. All shops and markets were closed. Business was suspended. After prayer and fasting a public meeting of over two lakhs was held at the maidan. Processions were orderly and the crowd dispersed peacefully. All local newspapers, friendly and hostile, declare the demonstration peaceful and orderly. The Bristol Hotel incident is grossly exaggerated. After the meeting dispersed from maidan, refuse and brick bats were thrown by some Europeans from the Bristol Hotel upon a "sankirtan" party returning home, whereat some got excited, while others restrained them by falling at their feet. Even Anglo-Indian papers have treated the incident as negligible and trivial. The alleged incident of rescuing the prisoners is unauthenticated and unconnected with the demonstration.

DEMOSTRATIONS IN PANCHMAHALS.

ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOUR OF CROWDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, April 9.

The "Black Day" was observed throughout the Panchmahals on the 6th April and fast was observed in the villages and towns. Demonstrations were held which men of all castes and communities joined. Females also observed fast and in the morning a procession of about a thousand men passed through Godhra town and went for bath. In the evening a procession of 5,000 Hindus and Muslims united, passed through all the principal streets with black flags carried on horseback. The Home Rule Volunteers maintained order throughout. A song condemning the Black Bills was sung with great enthusiasm.

The authorities did not interfere. Everything passed calmly. Speeches were made at night and the strikers' behaviour was admirable.

SURAT'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sunday the 6th was observed here as a day of mourning, fasting and prayer. In the morning at 7-30 people in thousands went to the River Tapty to bathe and purify themselves and at 8-30 after bath, prayers were offered to the Almighty by all assembled,—the Hindus with their faces to the East—the Mahomedans with their faces towards Mecca and the Parsis with their faces towards the river. It was an imposing and, solemn scene never witnessed before.

Mr. D. K. Desai, the President of the Satyagraha Sabha, Surat, led the prayer, and in doing so, invoked the aid of the Almighty to remove the calamity on India in the shape of Rowlatt Bills, and also prayed that there may be absolute unity among the different races inhabiting India, and expressed the solemn wish that wisdom may be infused into the minds of those in authority to revoke the Rowlatt laws.

Then Mr. D. N. Desai exhorted the audience to march in a procession—the Satyagrahis in front—in an orderly line of four each. The procession, in which nearly ten to twelve thousand people joined, marched from Naginchand's Institute to near the clock tower and then turned towards the Navapura Road. From the Navapura Road the procession was taken through Vadi-falia to Havadia-Chakla Road and thence to the Satyagraha Mandir. When the procession stopped at the Satyagraha Mandir, Mr. D. K. Desai, and others addressed the gathering. The procession dispersed at about 11 a.m. In the evening a procession again started from the Satyagraha Mandir to go to the vast open ground popularly known in Surat as Tilak Ground (because it was that place where Mr. Tilak addressed a gathering of nearly twenty thousand people when he came to Surat last.) Nearly thirty thousand people had assembled on this ground and many had to go back for want of space. Mr. D. K. Desai presided. Mr. Desai in opening the proceedings explained that they had met together to pass two resolutions: one to request the Secretary of State to pray to His Majesty the King-Emperor to veto the Rowlatt Laws and the other in connection with the Delhi tragedy. He called upon Mr. D. N. Desai to move the first resolution. It was seconded and supported by Mr. M. M. Raiji and Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta respectively. Then it was put to the vote and carried unanimously with acclamation. The second resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously. The proceedings came to a close at 7-30 p.m.

AT DHORAJI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHORAJI, April 6.

A public meeting was held here last evening in the local vegetable market under the Presidentship of Mr. Magnial V. Sheth B.A., LL.B., to express the public feeling towards the Black Bills. Resolution of protest against the Black Act and sympathy with the Satyagraha movement headed by Mahatma Ghandi were adopted.

DEMONSTRATION AT MADHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADHA, April 7.

In pursuance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, 6th April was observed here as a day of public demonstrations. From daybreak to evening shops in the town were closed. At about 6 p.m., a crowded public meeting was held, wherein two resolutions—one expressing deep regretful, and vehement protest against, the enactment of the "Rowlatt Act," and the other praying his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor to veto the said Act—were unanimously passed.

AT ROHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ROHA, April 7.

Roha, in Kolaba District, observed the Black Sunday. All the shops were closed and all transactions suspended the whole day. The town assumed a mourning appearance. In the evening a public meeting was held. After the meeting was over, a procession was started from Mr. Deshmukh's bunglow, where the meeting was held, to the temple of the village deity.

Resolutions protesting against the action of the Government of India in passing the Rowlatt Bill on the sheer strength of official majority against the unanimous opposition of the elected as well as the nominated non-official members of the Imperial Council, and requesting the Secretary of State for India in Council to exercise his right if veto and prevent this Act from coming into operation, were passed."

BLACK SUNDAY AT ANKLESHWAR.

April 6th was observed as Demonstration day to protest against the Rowlatt Act. All the shops were closed and all classes of people, including Ganchis, shoemakers, carpenters, goldsmiths and blacksmiths suspended their usual work. Even the slaughter-house remained closed. In the evening a public meeting was held. Mr. Harkishandas Jagjivandas Mehta, the leading banker of this place, was voted to the chair. After prayer to invoke the help of Providence the following resolution was adopted:—

"This public meeting of the people of Ankleshwar protests against the Rowlatt Act as it violates the principles of freedom of the natural rights of man on which depends the safety of the society and the state and therefore humbly appeals to his Majesty to veto the Act and prays for help from Providence."

AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Sunday, the 6th April was observed as a Satyagraha day, by the citizens. Almost all shops in the town were closed, and a large number of people observed a fast. In the evening, a large and crowded meeting consisted of about 1,500 people was held in the open space behind the cloth market, to protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Bills, and to request his Majesty the King-Emperor, to veto the Bills.

HUMILIATION DAY AT CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 8.

Never before in the history of politics at Cawnpore it witnessed such a day as the 6th of April, which aroused unprecedented enthusiasm and caused a practical demonstration on thoroughly Indian lines as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi. The road leading to the Ganges was well crowded as if it were an important Hindu festival with people with barefeet and with other signs of utter penance. After that were they seen to wend their way to the Ramlila ground, the place appointed for worship, where already had gathered the Musalmans to pray side by side with the Hindus for the repeal of the Black Act. Just after the prayer many a follower both of Hinduism and Islam went went back to the Ganges to witness the *Havan* which was performed with Vedic mantras. An event worth nothing happened here. The Gangapratras, on being informed that this day was a day of humiliation and nobody, therefore, should make money, gave all the money they had. Even the beggars and the Fakirs gave all they had when they were approached by the volunteers with explanations about this day of humiliation. Not a shop was seen open. No vehicles were seen on the roads. Even the vegetable bazar, which it is said was never closed before, was found deserted by the owners as well as customers. The most funny spectacle was the tramcars. They ran to and fro with one or two in it as people refused the use of them.

In the evening at about 5 p.m. a public meeting was held at the Ramlila ground. About 60,000 people attended. The meeting began its proceedings with the National Anthem sung by the students of the local National Collegiate School headed by their teachers, almost shouts of *Vande Mataram* and *Mahatma Gandhiki Jai*. Dr. Murarilal took the chair. A resolution was passed protesting against the Black Act, praying His Majesty to veto it.

AT MALAKPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALAKPUR, April 9.

The Malakpur public held a meeting on Saturday evening when the observance of "Satyagraha Day" was explained. Accordingly all the shops were closed and business was suspended on Sunday and fast was observed. A mass meeting was again held in the evening when a resolution requesting His Majesty to remove the Rowlatt Acts from the Statute book was passed.

AT AMRAOTI.

A PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY DEMONSTRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, April 9.

Placards exhorting the people not to observe the Black Sunday were discovered near the Local Home Rule office and at other prominent places. The police moved the city inducing the people to open the shops, but failed. Special circulars were issued to School students prohibiting them to join Satyagrahis. However all the shops were closed. The weekly market voluntarily closed. The city seemed paralysed. Some *jo hukums*, the usual police hirelings attempted taking the corn to market, but were disappointed. The authorities were amazed at the public unity. All observed fast with a religious rigidity. A grand public meeting was held in the evening at the Ganesh Theatre, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde presiding. All classes and creeds were made a unique display of Hindu-Moslem fraternity. Prayers were offered to the Almighty. Mahatma Gandhiji's instructions were fully obeyed. The Black Sunday passed with exceptional peace and order.

AT CHANDAUSI.

(From our Correspondent.)

The spirit of Mahatma Gandhi has infused dull and backward Chandansi this time. A band of young men had been silently working for three days and nights and made the people realise the objects and the meanings of the Satyagraha vow. The result was that on Sunday morning not a shop opened nor a single man found doing any business, however trifling. Not even a shell worth of things could be had from any shop either for love or for money.

The police force patrolled the whole town but found no occupation for them. They seemed to have hearty sympathy with the movement.

People fasted and in the afternoon held a meeting in which resolutions protesting against the passing of the Rowlatt Act and sending telegrams to his Majesty and to the Viceroy were passed, and also a large subscription raised, a part of which it is proposed to send to the Tilak Fund.

The meeting was held on the Ram Lila ground. More than four thousand people took part in it.

SATYAGRAHA AT BIJAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sunday the 6th of April was observed by the people of Bijapur as the day of national mourning and humiliation. All business was stopped and shops were closed, though it was the market day at Bijapur. People observed the fast recommended by Mahatma Gandhi. For the first time in the public life of this town, women and children in a considerable number of families took part in the national movement. Excepting a few men of the so-called sober views and moderate persuasion, the great bulk of the people participated in the observance of the national day.

In the evening, a public meeting was held in Chatre's Theatre under the auspices of the local Home Rule League. Never before a meeting of this magnitude was held in this town. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the Rowlatt Act and exhorting the people on the necessity of resorting to Satyagraha as the only weapon to oppose effectively unjust laws. Another resolution praying His Majesty the King-Emperor to veto the new Black Act was also passed. The latter resolution was communicated by wire to the Secretary of State for India.

DEMONSTRATION AT MORADABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

As a mark of protest against the Black Acts, and as a day of humiliation and prayer, the citizens of Moradabad observed 6th April as the Satyagrah Day. The entire bazar was closed, the business remaining suspended the whole day, the hackney carriages, tongas and ekkas even not being available. But more majestic than the closing of the shops was the mighty assemblage congregated in the evening in the grounds of the Town Hall to express its sense of humiliation and sorrow on the passing of the Black Act, under the chairmanship of Mr. Brij Nath, vakil. A huge gathering of over 25,000 people began assembling long before the appointed hour, and sitting on the floor without chairs, benches and durries. Thousands amongst the audience both Hindus and Mahomedans fasted, even ladies, it was said had fasted in a great number.

The first resolution embodying a fervent prayer to the King-Emperor through the Secretary of State for India to withhold his sanction to the passage of the Act, being against the constitutional privileges and human rights of the British Indian subjects and subversive of the fundamental principles of liberty, was moved by Mr. Masud-ul-Hasan, Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Municipal Board; and seconded by Babu Shanti Prasad, vakil.

The second resolution sympathising with the people of Delhi for their sufferings owing to their being indiscriminately shot without fault in unarmed condition and for condemning the action of the authorities of Delhi, and trusting in the authenticity of Swami Shradhanand's statement in the face of the official communique was proposed by Master Ram Sarup and seconded by M. Abdul Salam.

Moradabad never witnessed a more solemn and majestic scene in its history before.

BORSAD AND BLACK ACT DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

In Borsad on Black Sudnay "hadtal" or suspension of general business was observed. Many people had observed the fast. A well organised procession was arranged in the morning, after a tank-bath, and this was headed by black flags. A crowded meeting in the afternoon of the citizens under the presidentship of Mr. Pandya Chunilal Amritlal, who is a well-known pleader, was held in the heart of the bazar, and resolutions were passed unanimously, demanding the withdrawal of the Black Act and Bill.

AT SATARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Black Sunday was observed here, public prayers being offered in the morning in Ramma's temple in Pratapganj Peth. In the afternoon a grand procession started from Ramma's temple at about 5 p.m. It was headed by a garlanded photo of Mahatma Gandhi in Hindus. The day was observed as a day of about 7 p.m., where a large public meeting was arranged. Mr. N. K. Agashe presided. Resolutions were passed unanimously condemning the action of the Delhi authorities demanding the withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation and congratulating Mr. Jinnah on his resignation. The procession and the meeting were attended by both Mahomedans and Hindus. The day was observed as a day of fast.

BEAWAR'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 6th April, the citizens of Beawar closed all shops, mills, presses and other factories, and suspended all work in protesting against the Black Bills. In the evening a meeting of more than five thousand persons of all castes and creeds, was held. Mr. Laxmi Narain, vakil, was elected chairman. He delivered an eloquent speech in Hindi, in which he explained that the Bills were not necessary against His Majesty's loyal subjects, at this time and that they were inopportune when the Reform Scheme was under discussion. The following resolution was then unanimously carried:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Beawar expresses its strong and emphatic protest against the Black Bills and requests the Secretary of State for India to drop them altogether as they are subversive of all principles of Liberty. Law and Justice, injurious to the best interests of India and derogatory to the prestige and good name of England.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Bhagwan Das Ahuja, seconded by Haji Shamshuddin Nurie and supported by Lala Ram Karan Agrawal. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair and amidst loud cheers for Mahatma Gandhi. Many people observed the fast.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY AT BHIWANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, April 9.

Bhiwani Mohamadans were invited to the meeting of the Vaish Sabha, Bhiwani, which was presided over by Lalla Radhakishan Mandramka. Sympathetic speeches were made on unity by various Hindoo and Mahomedan speakers. A Mohamedan speaker in honour of the meeting promised to give up the eating of beef and killing of cows for ever. The Hindus in gratitude announced that they would give ten medals of Rs. 25 each to Bhiwani Islamia School students.

BLACK SUNDAY AT BANDRA.

Black Sunday was kept by a large section of the public of Bandra as a day of mourning and humiliation. The grain dealers' and some other Hindu shops in the bazaar were closed. On the Hill Road, the well-known Aerated Waters Factory belonging to Messrs. R. Williams, an East Indian, was completely closed, the whole staff being graciously given to understand that the day's complete suspension of business was in keeping with Mahatma Gandhi's injunctions regarding the manner of observing the Black Sunday. Irani shops and liquor shops were open as they are run under Government license.

The police were prepared for emergencies, but there occurred nothing to call for their interference.

"DICTATION" IN DELHI TRAGEDY MESSAGES.

MR. DESAI'S REPLY TO MR. ROY.

DELHI, April 9.

A message from Mr. K. A. Desai states:—

I have read Mr. Roy's letter in connection with my telegram. Since he has left India it will be unfair to carry the controversy behind his back and therefore I do not propose to go into the matter any further now.

THE SWADESHI VOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with Mahatma Gandhi's speech made on the Chowpatty Sea-face, on the National Humiliation Day, that leader of Satyagrahis expressed to the audience present that those who wanted to take the Swadeshi vow, could do so on the Ramanavami Day, after taking their bath early in the morning. It is a very good idea and I, for one would commend it to all merchants to take the Swadeshi vow, with the object in the first place to encourage Indian industries and avoid getting foreign made articles, such as textile fabrics, foot-wear and other leather-made articles, hardware, etc., etc., and to cable to stop supplying any more articles if ordered with a view to place such orders in the hands of Indian firms to increase Indian industries. If a beginning is now made of this, within the next few years we can hope to have all our requirements from the resources in India.—Yours, etc.

K. A. P.

Bombay, 7th April, 1919.

DELHI'S DEMONSTRATION.

MISLEADING REPORT OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Dr. M. A. Ansari wires to us from Delhi as follows:—

DELHI, April 9.

The Associated Press report of the gathering at Delhi on April 6th is not only meagre, misleading and inaccurate, but written purposely to underestimate and weaken the popular cause. Any fair and impartial person used to public gatherings would not have estimated the evening's mass meeting at Daryaganj at less than a lakh and twenty-five thousand. Even for the city of Delhi, where gatherings of five, ten and fifteen thousands are quite usual, it was unique and unforeseen. Eye-witnesses were unanimous that such a monster meeting was never seen or heard of before in Delhi. The compound, which covers an area of more than 25,000 square yards was packful of people, many standing shoulder to shoulder on the compound walls and the roofs of all buildings in the compound and adjacent bungalows were crowded with people. For want of room many adventurous persons had even climbed up trees. There were eight different platforms where speakers were addressing the people and yet owing to the largeness of the crowd it was difficult for the speakers to be heard by all. Even the Anglo-Indian daily the "Morning Post" gives a lakh as a cautious figure. It seems that the representative of the "Associated Press" in Delhi out of sheer spite for exposing their methods has reported adversely. He was asked by me twice to stand upon the table and have a correct view.

The report of a daily discovering a large amount of manuscripts exciting to murder is a malicious falsehood and refers probably to some idiotic poster said to have been posted by some unknown persons, most likely an agent of the C.I.D.

The report of the affair at the Clock Tower, in spite of Mr. P. C. Roy's attempt to whitewash the experience of many of us in Delhi, who have had dealings with the "Associated Press," has not convinced us of their fair dealing and veracity.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PASSES BILL ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the German-Austrian National Assembly has unanimously passed the Bill relating to the banishment of the Royal Family.

A Bill has been passed abolishing the capital punishment except in martial law sentences.

KOLTCHAK'S STIRRING PROCLAMATION.

"FINAL OBJECTIVE MUST BE MOSCOW"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 9.

OMSK.—Koltchak in the course of a stirring proclamation says that the final objective in the present offensive must be Moscow. It is officially stated from Omsk that the Bolshevists have completely devastated Ussa. Prior to the entry of Koltchak's forces two thousand inhabitants were shot. The Bolshevists carried off nearly all surviving workmen.

REPARATION AND EXPLOITATION OF SARRE BASIN.

COMMISSIONS ENGAGED IN DRAFTING SETTLEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., April 9.

PARIS.—The Commissions of British, French and American experts appointed by the Council of Four are engaged in drafting the settlements, the general principles of which have been agreed upon.

One Commission is drafting a settlement regarding the economic exploitation of the Sarre Basin by France and the military neutralisation of the Rhenish territories.

The second Commission including Mr. E. S. Montagu is undertaking the same duties with regard to reparation.

The Council of Four will resume discussion of both the matters on the basis of the reports of the Commissions.

BRUSSELS AS SEAT OF LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—M. Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, states that a Committee, consisting of Signor Orlando, Count Markino, Col. House and General Smuts, has been appointed to consider the question of making Brussels the seat of the League of Nations.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

APPROVED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

The Industrial Conference was resumed in London, this morning, the Miners' and the Transport Workers' Federations not participating, to discuss the report of the provisional joint committee.

Mr. Horne, who presided, said he anticipated that within comparatively a few days the Peace Conference would reach a stage which would allow Mr. Lloyd George to return to England. (Cheers). Mr. Horne read a letter from the Premier, saying he heartily approved of the report and welcomed the spirit of co-operation, demonstrated therein, between the employers and the workers.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Henderson and carried with acclamation welcoming the report of the provisional joint committee and agreeing to submit it for the acceptance of the constituent organisations immediately the Government legalised it.

Mr. Henderson said that giving effect to the report would be an example to the whole world.

Sir Allen Smith, Chairman of the Employers' representatives, seconding the resolution said, that the employers would put the report in operation in the spirit as well as in the letter. If the Trade Unionists did the same, there was no fear for the future of the nation.

Mr. Horne said, the report was a most momentous document presented to the country for many years.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY VARNA.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midday, April 9.

A telegram to Paris from Athens states that owing to an attempted Bolshevist movement in Varna by the Socialists and the Extremists from Sofia, the British troops have occupied Varna and martial law has been proclaimed. All ringleaders will be court-martialled and severely punished.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS BEFORE COUNCIL OF FOUR.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—It is stated in responsible quarters that the Council of Four has practically reached an agreement on all outstanding questions except the problem of personal responsibility for the breaches of the laws of war. It is expected that the Germans will appear at Versailles in three weeks.

FIGHT WITH SPARTACISTS IN STUTTGART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Stuttgart says, it is officially announced that a fight occurred on the evening of April 3rd with four hundred Spartacists who dug trenches on the hills between Gansburg and Wangen and posted ten machine-guns. The artillery bombarded the machine-gun emplacements.

LUDENDORFF'S ACCOUNT OF WAR.

WHEN HE LOST ALL HOPES OF VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. midnight, April, 9.

BERLIN.—Printed extracts from Ludendorff's account of the war admits that the "defeat sustained on August 8th finally destroyed the hope in a military victory. I clearly informed the Crown Council on August 6th that the War could not be won".

Ludendorff admits that he favoured immediate steps towards peace in September. The Supreme Army Command wanted mediation by Holland. Furthermore, he was informed that the Chancellor regarded the Bolshevik danger very seriously.

The first and second German replies to the Wilson notes were approved by the Army Command, after which the War Minister stated he could furnish within a measurable period another half million men, upon which Ludendorff did not favour unconditional surrender, being of opinion, as was Hindenburg, that he could continue the war for some months.

PADEREWSKI ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6
Recd. 11 p.m., April 9.

Paderewski and M. Noulens, the French representative on the Allied mission to Poland, have arrived in Paris.

DEFENCE OF BAKU.

HEROIC BRITISH STAND.

GENERAL MARSHALL'S DESPATCH.

Brief accounts have already been published of the heroic defence of Baku by a small British force in August and September last, and the full story of a very gallant fight against overwhelming odds is now available in a despatch from Lieut.-General W. R. Marshall, Commanding the Army in Mesopotamia. General Marshall confirms the earlier reports as to the behaviour of the Armenian troops during the Turkish attacks. "The inhabitants of Baku," he says, "seemed to think that it was no longer necessary for them to fight now that the British had arrived, and they gave our troops little or no assistance." In point of fact, says the "Daily Telegraph", our men were again and again left to meet determined Turkish onslaughts unsupported, except by the Russian detachment, and on one occasion the odds against them were five to one. In the circumstances withdrawal was inevitable, but for six weeks the gallant British contingent held Baku against a greatly superior Turkish force, on whom they inflicted very heavy losses.

The advance to Baku followed upon the occupation of positions in Persia, rendered necessary by the withdrawal from the country of the demoralised Russian troops. At the beginning of May last these forces were everywhere retreating to the Captain, and, with the exception of Colonel Bicherakov's partisan detachment, comprising the Russian rearguard, there was nothing to prevent anarchy breaking loose in Persia. A state of famine prevailed over the whole length of road from Kerind to Kasvin, and the British Mission, already in that region, under Major-General L. C. Dunsterville, C. B., was largely engaged in relief work. By the end of May the road to Hamadan became possible, and the matter being urgent, troops were sent forward in Ford vans as far as Kasvin, to take over that place (which covers Teheran from the north and west) from Colonel Bicherakov. General Marshall proceeds:—

We were now embarked on an operation of great difficulty. From railhead to the Caspian and Enzeli is, by the road, nearly 700 miles, and this road, west of Hamadan, is unmetalled and traverses rocky passes, swift-running streams, and broad alluvial valleys—bridges had been broken and blown up, so that temporary expedients for crossing had to be devised. The food situation was an anxious one, and much transport was required for the supply of petrol, oil, spare parts, ordnance stores, and the many and varied articles of equipment necessary for maintaining a force in the field.

On June 1, General Dunsterville's Mission arrived at Kasvin, then occupied by Colonel Bicherakov's partisans, some 1,200 strong, together with weak British detachments. On June 8, the Russians marched from Kasvin with the intention of proceeding to Enzeli and thence by ship to Baku. A small British detachment accompanied them. On reaching Mandjil three days later this force found the bridge at that place held by a Gilan tribe named the Jangalis, with whom were several German officers. After a vain attempt to parley on the part of the Germans, the Russians attacked, and after capturing the Mandjil bridge pushed on to Resht and Enzeli, assisted by our light armoured cars.

ARMENIAN TROOPS' FAILURE.

On July 3, Colonel Bicherakov sailed from Enzeli for Alyat, thirty-five miles south-west of Baku. He had previously accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army of the Caucasus. At this time the Government of Baku was purely Bolshevik, and strongly opposed to British intervention. Various small actions were fought near Baku during July between the Tartars and Turks on one side, and the Russians and Armenians on the other, but, owing to existing disorganisation, the resistance offered, with the exception of Bicherakov's troops, was ineffective, and proved powerless to prevent Baku being seriously threatened. On July 26 a coup d'etat took place, the Bolshevik Government being overthrown and its place taken by a Centro-Caspian Dictatorship. The latter at once appealed for British aid, but before it could arrive Bicherakov was convinced that the fall of the town was inevitable, and in consequence of repeated acts of treachery on the part of the Red Guards, drew off his detachment to the north and moved along the coast of the Caspian towards Derbend.

What news filtered through from Baku was now very meagre, but the Turks were very slow to make the most of their opportunities in occupying the town, and, though a landing of British troops now seemed impracticable, a small mission of British officers, with one platoon as escort, was despatched to report on the situation. These landed in Baku on August 4. For the time being the appearance of even this small party of British troops, which received an ovation on marching through the town, seemed to have an electrical effect on the citizens and Government of Baku, and a Turkish attack on the following day was repulsed with heavy loss.

Further British reinforcements were sent during the remainder of August, but their numbers were restricted by the limitation imposed by the great length and difficulties of the Persian line of communication. On arrival they took over portions of the defended perimeter of the town, and every effort was made by General Dunsterville and his staff to instil order into existing chaos. The inhabitants of Baku seemed, however, to think that it was no longer necessary for them to fight now that the British had arrived, and they gave our troops little or no assistance.

On August 26 the Turks attacked with considerable determination a pronounced salient in the line; they were well supported by their artillery, and charged home with the bayonet. This point was most gallantly held by a British company against odds of five to one, unsupported by local Baku troops who should have been there in reserve. The company suffered heavy casualties before being obliged to withdraw. On August 31 the Turks made two further attacks which were beaten off with heavy loss by British and Russian troops, who were, however, subsequently compelled to give ground owing to the exposure of their flank resultant on the withdrawal of some Armenian battalions. On September 1 further ground was lost, our troops being forced back, fighting against heavy odds without any efficient support from our local Allies.

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

During all these attacks the Turks lost heavily, and it was not till September 14 that they again attacked, after receiving large reinforcements. On this date they succeeded in scaling the heights, driving out the Armenian troops opposed to them with little difficulty, and thereby causing a readjustment of the British line to save a menaced flank. On this flank three very weak British companies held out all day on the last ridge on the outskirts of the town under heavy shell fire and against repeated attacks by the main strength of the Turks. From this ridge the town and harbour are completely dominated.

An attack by the enemy on the centre was brought to a standstill by rifle fire. A counter-attack by British, Russians and Armenians in this vicinity failed through the British and Russians losing all their officers as well as sustaining heavy casualties in the ranks, while Turkish artillery fire arrested the advance of the Armenian troops at an early stage. Throughout the day the North Staffordshire Regiment had fought with great gallantry, and were ably supported by the men from the Royal Warwick and Worcester Regiments, as well as by the Dunsterforce armoured cars, which were boldly handled, and accounted for large numbers of the enemy.

At 4 p.m. it became evident that the Turks, who had been attacking since dawn, were fought to a standstill, and could do no more than occupy the positions they had gained. Had an effective counter-attack now been possible, it is more than doubtful if the Turks could have withstood it, but every British rifle was in the line, and the Russian and Armenian troops were by this time incapable of any further effective action. The town was at the mercy of the enemy, who occupied all the high ground, and could shell the shipping in the port at ranges of 3,000 to 5,000 yards.

It was decided, therefore, to evacuate the British detachment. This decision was communicated to the Baku Government. By 8 p.m. all sick and wounded had been carried on board. Troops and guns were then embarked, and by 10 p.m. all were on board the three ships which had, since our arrival at Baku, been earmarked for our use. These three ships sailed without lights, closely followed by another in which it had been possible to collect explosives and ammunition. This latter ship was hit by gunfire from the guardship at the mouth of the harbour, but the others slipped away unscathed, and all four arrived safely at Enzeli.

This British detachment had denied to the enemy for a period of six weeks the town of Baku, with its very valuable oilfields, and had caused heavy casualties to the Turks, who were compelled to bring up a force of considerable numerical superiority before the capture of the place could be effected.

In the remainder of the despatch General Marshall describes various operations carried out by the Army during the period covered by the despatch—April 1 to Sept. 30 last—the most considerable of which was the clearing of the Turks from the Kara Tepe-Kifri-Tiez Kermatli area. This entailed careful preparation and much arduous work by the troops, but it was satisfactorily accomplished according to plan, the Turks losing heavily in prisoners, guns, and material. The advance was continued to Kirkuk (130 miles distant from railhead), which was duly occupied. Although it was politically desirable to continue in occupation of this centre of Kurdistan, military considerations rendered it impracticable, and the last of our troops withdrew from Kirkuk on May 24.

General Marshall pays tribute to the heroism and endurance of all the fighting units engaged, and to the valuable work performed by the medical and administrative service. Among officers brought to notice are the following:—

Lieut.-General Sir R. G. Egerton, K.C.B, K. C. I. E.; Major-General G. F. McMunn, K. C. B., C. S. I., D. S. O., Inspector-General of Communications; Major-General W. Gillman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff; Major-General the Hon. A. R. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. Deputy Quarter-master-General; Major-General F. F. Ready, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Deputy Adjutant-General; and Lieut-Colonel A. T. Wilson, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., acting Civil Commissioner.

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SANSKRIT.

Prof. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B. The Rev. R. Zimmermann, S. J. Ph. D.

VEDANTA.

Shastri Shridhar Pathak.

PERSIAN.

Prof. J. S. Gambhir, B.A., Prof. M. Ahmed, M.A.

FRENCH.

Prof. Louis Peltier, B.A., B.Sc., O.I.P. The Rev. J. Duhr, B.A.

LATIN.

Prof. N. S. Takakhav, M.A., Prof. M. W. Dawson, B.A.

PALI.

Prof. R. G. Bhadkamkar, M.A. The Rev. R. Zimmermann, S. J. Ph.D.

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Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., Prof. M. B. Pithawalla, B.A., B.Sc.

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MARATHI.

Prof. W. B. Patwardhan, M.A., Prof. C. N. Joshi, M.A.

GUJARATI.

Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Prof. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B.

URDU.

Prof. Md. Abbas, M.A., Syed Nawab Ali, M.A.

HISTORY.

Prof. S. H. Hodiwala M.A., Prof. B. K. Thakore, B.A., Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst B. Sc.

PHILOSOPHY.

Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A. The Rev. A. Robertson, M.A.

MATHEMEATICS.

The Hon. Prin. R. P. Paranjpye, B.Sc. M.A., Prof. Balak Ram, I.C.S., M.A.

A CHANCE FOR ASSYRIAN ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the big province of Sanchi takes its name of "Jamshedpur" and it is heard that Sir Dorab Tata has engaged the services of Mr. G. Wittet, the Consulting Architect to the Government to develop that province on better lines of town planning, should it not be advisable here to draw the attention of both these gentlemen to equip a part of the province of Jamshedpur with the old Assyrian Architecture if not the whole.

According to present need and comfort the whole scheme may not be laid out on Assyrian style, but I earnestly hope Mr. Wittet will consider the present Architecture of Delhi and base the mixed Assyrian style with any other that he wants to adopt or at least a part of the scheme may be fully developed on the Assyrian lines.

This is the only opportunity of reviving our old ancient tradition as I mark with great regret that we, the Parsis, have with us in India hardly a few buildings representing our brilliant Assyrian Architecture whereas, on the other hand, the Hindus and the Mahomedans put their heart and soul to build even the commonest house in which they dwell on their own traditional style.

It is a matter of great regret that many of our fire temples have been built on foreign style rather than the Assyrian one. I urge the Parsi community to follow in the footsteps of the Hindus and Mahomedans as regards this question for which they are lacking most.—Yours, etc.,

"ZOROASTRIANISM."

CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would be very much obliged if you would publish in your paper the following:

(a) Why should Hospital Ships be used to convey civilians to Marseilles and the United Kingdom.

(b) When the Government should be utilising these boats, for the purpose of conveying the men Home who have fought and been maimed for life for the sake of the Mother Land.

(c) Will the Government please give a direct answer, re the conveyance of invalides to England, and why invalids have been detained at Egypt and why it should be passed to allow passenger to travel by Ambulance Transport, as decided by Mr. Fish, Col. Yate, and Mr. Montagu, Ministry of Shipping. (Now would not it be more satisfactory, if the above concerned got all the invalides and unfit men out of India. Now why does not the Government play the game with the Soldiers?—Yours, etc.,

AN OLD CONTEMPTIBLE.

INDIAN ARMY BONUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

It has been decided that a proportionate amount of the bonus shall be admissible to individuals entitled, who are discharged from the service with any incompleted portion of six months' service towards the bonus. Similarly, the estates of men killed in action, or who die whilst serving overseas or in India, shall be credited with a proportionate amount of the bonus in respect of any uncompleted portion of six months' standing to their credit.

A communique issued by the Controller of Currency states:—The absorption of whole and half rupees during the financial year ended 31st March 1919, was Rs. 43,95,000.

KING ALBERT LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS.

AFTER CONFERRING ON BELGIAN INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 9.

PARIS.—A Belgian communiqué states that King Albert has concluded his visit and has left for Brussels by aeroplane. During his visit he communicated with the most eminent Allied and an Associated representatives regarding Belgium's essential interests.

There had been anxiety in Belgium regarding the attitude of the Conference respecting Belgian interests, but the King was afforded precise information on the principal points and departed satisfied with his impressions.

GERMAN COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVE AT PEACE CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 9.

BERLIN, April 4.—The German colonial administration will be represented at the peace negotiations by Schee, a former Governor of German East Africa.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS IN HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that numerous German-Austrian communists have entered Hungary. Big demonstrations have been organised for April 6th.

HONOURS FOR WAR SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued to-day notifies the following Indian decorations in recognition of good work done in connection with recruitment for the Indian Army or of good services rendered during the war:—

To be *Khan Bahadur*:—Risaldar Ahmad Khan of Sarai Saleh, Hazara District, Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Sher Baz Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Manshara, Hazara District; Khan Sahib Sabdullah of Umarrai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar District; Khan Sahib Hamidullah Khan of Toru, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar District; Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim Khan Kundi, Barrister-at-Law of Guliman and Dera Ismail Khan District; Khan Sahib Subedar-Major Taj Mahomed Khan of Marghuz, Peshawar District; Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Municipal Commissioner, Peshawar.

To be *Rai Bahadur*:—Rai Sahib Bhai Makhan Singh of Kohat, Frontier Province.

To be *Khan Sahib*:—Muhammad Akbar Khan Gadim of Banda Pir Khan, Hazara District, Frontier Province; Abdul Akbar Khan Daudzai Zaildin of Babozai, Peshawar District; Honorary Captain Mir Jafar Khan, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Wali Jan Khan Khalil, Zaildar of Kafur, Dheri, Peshawar District; Ghulam Haidar Khan of Bazar Ahmad Khan, Bannu District; Sheikh Mahbub Ali of Sheikhan, Peshawar District.

To be *Rai Sahib*:—Lala Jai Ram Shah of Mansahra, Hazara District; Bhai Hira Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Hoti, Peshawar District; Lala Kishen Lal, Banker of Mardan, Peshawar District; Chaudhri Harnam Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Bannu; Chaudhri Das Ram, Municipal Commissioner of Bannu; Chaudhri Kishen Chand, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Bannu; Malik Basant Lal, Municipal Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUCNIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Bengal Legislative Council reassembling this morning, disposed of 73 further amendments to the Bengal Village Self-government Bill. There are still 78 amendments which will be taken up at Wednesday's sitting of the Council.

RETRIAL OF JUBBULPORE ROBBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

The retrial of Maclarren and two drivers of the Ikka corps of Jubbulpore for robbery commenced to-day at the Allahabad High Court with a fresh jury. The accused pleaded not guilty and are being defended by Messrs. Osborne and Iqbal. Ahmad whose house was robbed deposed to the facts as before. The trial is proceeding.

CRITICAL FODDER SITUATION IN SUKKUR DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 8.

The fodder situation recently became critical in some parts of the Sukkur District and the Commissioner in Sind is arranging to take over 2,000 tons of "bhusa" from the military authorities at Karachi for sale to cattle owners at a reduced price, a grant of one lakh of rupees having been sanctioned to cover the anticipated loss in the operations.

EQUAL FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 9.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the second reading of the Labour Party Bill abolishing all the disabilities of women in respect of civil and judicial offices and conferring franchise equally with men and enabling peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords.

Dr. Addison on behalf of the Government intimated that they would propose the deletion of the equal franchise clause in the Committee, but other principles were accepted.

AUGUSTA REGIMENT DISARMED

FOR RESISTING CONVERSION INTO IMPERIAL DEFENCE FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. Midday, April 9.

COPENHAGEN:—A message from Berlin states that in consequence of the Augusta regiment resisting the conversion into the Imperial Defence Force and repeatedly showing untrustworthiness, the military authorities took firm measures towards disarming including the encirclement of barracks, bringing up or artillery and posting machine guns in commanding positions. The regiment then gave up its arms.

"BRITAIN—A FAITHFUL ALLY OF FRANCE."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON HER COMPLETE SECURITY IN FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midday, April 9.

PARIS.—Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" Mr. Lloyd George declared that Britain would always remain a faithful ally of France. The British did not come into the fight on the side of France in order that France might enjoy relative peace for a certain fixed period. They desired that France should possess complete security for the future.

Britain did not regret her sacrifices during the war and was ready to make them again if necessary to assure the peace and independence of France.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES RESIGNS.

HIS NEW ROLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., April 9.

Sir Auckland Geddes has resigned the Ministry of Reconstruction and has accepted the principalship of the M'Gill University, Canada.

RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC ON BAGDAD RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 9.

PARIS 7TH.—The Havas Agency states that traffic on the Bagdad railway has been resumed. The Taurus can be crossed and train service is possible as far as Nassibin, 150 kilometres from Mosul. The work is being pushed forward with a view to opening a line to the Persian Gulf. A limited number of trains can get as far as Tekrit.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN MOUNTAINS NEAR PALMEIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—A volcanic eruption in the mountains near Palmeiro Los Indios in the state of Alagoas on March 30th opened a crater over two kilometres long. The inhabitants fled. A number were killed. Volcanic activity has hitherto been unknown in this region.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., April 9.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army for gallantry and devotion to duty:—

Bar to D. S. O.

Major D. G. Bromilow, D. S. O.; Majors G. E. Leachman and T. W. Slingsby; M. C., Lieut. J. W. Davidson.

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., April 9.

The "Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to the following officers of the Indian Army for services in Mesopotamia:—Captain J. F. Ogilvie, Lieutenants C. J. Fraser, D. S. Gordon, N. E. Marriott, J. C. Rivett-Carnac, Rissaldar-Major Sucar Singh, 21st Cavalry; Rissaldar Kishan Singh, 22nd Cavalry, Subadar-Major Tulsire Gharti, 1/2 Gurkha Rifles. M. C. is awarded to Lieutenants W. S. Horn and B. C. Spencer for services in Egypt.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

MISSION GOING TO THE FAR EAST.

MR. STEEL MAITLAND ON SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 9.

Mr. Steel Maitland addressing the trade journalists yesterday, said the Board of Trade was trying to establish the peace basis for industry which was nearly as difficult and critical as the war itself.

The position was very serious because, not merely were exports greatly reduced, but credit must be given to the devastated countries in order to sell our goods to them. To get the maximum productivity, there should be amalgamation of business.

He mentioned that the mission was going to the Far East in connection with the textile trade and the representatives of labour would accompany it.

The Board of Trade was looking at our foreign industries from three points of view, namely, the sale of British goods abroad, the establishment of British enterprise abroad and the securing of adequate supplies of raw materials.

New commercial attaches were a regular part of the legations abroad and they had a scheme for reform of the whole consular service. Better salaries would be paid and a great deal more than in the past would be expected in return. He appealed to technical journals for closer cooperation and aid in the development of foreign trade.

IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN TEA.

TREASURY CONSIDERING PROPOSAL FOR INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 9.

The "Times" understands that the Treasury is considering the proposal to increase the import duty on foreign tea by two pence per pound in the forthcoming budget, while the duty on Indian and Ceylon tea will remain unchanged.

SAMPLE PACKETS OF TEA IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., April 9.

The Post Office notifies that sample packets of tea received in the United Kingdom from abroad by sample post must be plainly marked as containing tea and must not exceed eight ounces gross weight. The penalty is forfeiture.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD-BEARING REEFS.

NEAR SOURCE OF RIVER ANGARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midday, April 9.

Reuter learns that a telegram from Omsk reports the discovery of gold-bearing reefs near the source of the River Angara, also that the River Tiumen, three hundred miles from Yakutsk, contains much alluvial gold.

PRESENTATION TO PERSIAN MINISTER.

FOR SERVICE DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., April 9.

BRUSSELS.—A committee of prominent Belgians has presented a commemorative medal and album containing many signatures to the Persian Minister in recognition of his valuable services to Belgium during the German occupation.

FOOD CONSIGNMENT REACHES RUHR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midday, April 9.

COPENHAGEN.—The first food consignment has reached the Ruhr district. Considerable quantities will be distributed amongst the miners who are working.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. BORRETT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., April 9.

The Admiralty announces that Major-General G. H. Borrett is appointed Rear-Admiral commanding the fifth light cruiser squadron in China, and Commodore A. A. Ellison is appointed senior naval officer on the Yangtse.

STRENGTH.

BRITISH MADE

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CANVAS HOSE AND FIRE APPLIANCES
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JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCK
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BULL DOG SPARKING PLUGS
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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

JOINT MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April 7.

Mr. Hallowes, Joint Magistrate who recorded the approver's statement as also the identifications, being examined by Mr. Wallach, admitted Mr. Goad's pressing while recording the identifications. Other officers were also present. Witness remembered Mr. Goad sending him Satyacama, the approver, who wrote his statement at witness' house. Witness was present most of the time when Satyacama wrote his statement. Witness got sealed the envelope containing the typed copy of Satyacama's statement to Mr. Goad. When Satyacama finished writing witness sent him away and sent for him again at 6 p.m. Meanwhile, witness compared the statement with the information given in the interrogatories and replies of Satyacama and discussed those points with him at Satyacama's desire. Witness made alterations in his answer to Mr. Goad. Witness might have asked Mr. Goad for approver's statement when he was asked to record the approver's confession. To the Court, witness said he did not search Satyacama for any papers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said before Satyacama made his statement he had heard from Mr. Goad that Satyacama was being sent to him. There was no conversation between him and Mr. Goad why Satyacama had made the statement. Witness had heard that the approver had made a statement implicating himself. Witness did not know he was under a condition of pardon. Asked if witness didn't believe the approver was going to implicate himself before witness, the latter said, "I knew he was going to make a statement".

Mr. Norton, "I put it to you then."

Witness: "I was a Magistrate."

Mr. Norton, "Yes. I know that."

Pressed to say if he didn't expect Satyacama to implicate himself, witness, after saying it was an inference which he was entitled to draw, said he didn't. Mr. Norton asked witness if the confession didn't imply to his mind that the approver was going to implicate himself.

Witness—"No."

Justice Tudball referred to his experience regarding confessions. Confessions were made before the Police and denied before the Magistrates. Mr. Goad wrote the letter to witness asking if he would record the confession. Witness had not that letter here. Witness thought it was not possible to expect anything. Witness' mind was a complete blank. Witness could not say under what section of the Criminal Procedure Code he was recording the confession.

Mr. Norton then cross-examined witness regarding the alterations in the approver's statement to Mr. Goad. Witness possibly suggested the alterations, which Satyacama must have accepted.

Mr. Norton to witness, "You are confessing". (Laughter).

Witness admitted he bodily transported interrogatories and answers before Mr. Goad as part of Satyacamas statement to witness. There was nothing on record to show that these questions and answers were made before.

NOT PROPER TO RECORD CONFESSIONS

Justice Tudball criticised this and said it was not proper to record a confession in this way. Witness gave a long explanation, which was beside the point. Justice Tudball remarked it and said witness' action in allowing the approver actually to copy his previous answers was improper and detracted very much from the value of the confession.

Mr. Alston thought this gave the defence opportunity to say that the approver's first statement was a lie and he simply repeated it in the second.

Cross-examined regarding the identification records, witness admitted that it was part of his policy to draw a dash against the name of the witness and leave a blank when witnesses were absent. Asked if he was supplied with a list of suspected persons, witness said he did not count. He assumed the Board had put in the fuel number. Witness could not swear there were 75 persons. This ommission was strongly criticised by the Court.

Before witness' examination was over Justice Tudball strongly criticised the indentification records, twice charactersing the way in which the indentifications were done by witness as carelessness.

Re-examined by Mr. Wallach, witness couldn't remember having seen the list of suspects on the day of identification. He thought that there was one.

Justice Tudball: "Why did you not take the list and attach it to your records. It would have been then complete."

There was no answer After lunch Ramsarup Shrivastava, Assistant Surgeon, Roorkee, was called to prove certain post-mortem reports. Asheonarain, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jwalapur, was also called. He formally proved the injury reports.

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Radical and Sure Cure.

To
MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Table No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM, Retired MAGISTRATE,
63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DISSOLUTION OF CHAMBER CONSIDERED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 8.

The annual meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce was held here this afternoon with Mr. Grant Gowan in the chair. In the course of his speech the Chairman after referring to the death of Mr. James Currie, late Chairman, said:—

In the work of regeneration trade, commerce and industry have great parts to play and there can be little doubt, I think, that so far as India is concerned, we may look forward hopefully to a period of great industrial and commercial expansion. But the development will not be accomplished without enterprise and initiative for the problems of labour, of improved craftsmanship and of higher technical knowledge are hedged around in India with obstacles peculiar to the East.

The Indian labourer, it must be remembered, is primarily an agriculturist. His standard of living is low; his education is defective; he is often in the toils of the money-lenders, and generally speaking, his material resources are few. The betterment of the labourers' lot in industrial centres is a matter of pressing importance and indeed the whole question of Indian labour is one which Government as well as the private employer must tackle earnestly and energetically if the development, we hope for, is to take place. It is impossible to expand industrially without labour and it is impossible in India to get the skilled labour and the willing and contented labour we require without specially organizing to that end.

After referring to the action taken by the Chamber in connection with the Excess Profits Act and I. D. F. Act, he said: It has hitherto been the practice at other annual meetings to present the names of the committee for the year, but your outgoing committee who have spent a large part of the year in formulating and considering the new rules and other proposals as a solution to the Chamber's internal difficulties felt that it would be far better for the new committee of the Chamber to be elected after the question of the future of the Chamber was finally settled, as we trust it will be this afternoon.

The report was adopted. A special general meeting was then held to consider the question of dissolution of the Chamber. The public were excluded from the meeting under the orders of the Chairman.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to request you to do me the favour of allowing a small space in your paper.

The Cotton Contracts Board has issued a notice on the 1st instant, the copy of which is given as under:—

Cotton Contracts Board,
1st April, 1919.

NOTICE.

The Cotton Contracts Board reminds members that the Clearing House cannot accept any responsibility for loss due to delay or mistakes made by any party or by its staff, either in the payment of differences, or in the passing on of Delivery Orders.

(Sd.) by the Chairman.

I therefore invite the attention of the public generally, and the Cotton merchants especially, whether the Cotton Contracts Board is justified to issue such notices? The entire trade of cotton has come under the said Board—which has taken all the responsibility of the work over itself—the members have every faith and confidence in its organisation. However, the Board now informs its members that "Clearing House cannot accept any responsibility for loss due to delay or mistakes made by any party or by its staff, either in the *payment of differences or in the passing on of delivery orders.*" The above passage clearly shakes off the responsibility of the Board: firstly, of the payments of differences, and secondly, of the passing on of delivery orders.

Will the Cotton Contracts Board be good enough to give clear interpretation? that if 'A' has to pay one lakh of rupees to 'B', and through the mistake or oversight of its staff the payment has been made in favour of "C" by passing a cheque (in favour of 'C') to the Bank of Bombay and the said Bank in its turn has credited the amount of one lakh in the account of 'C.' When 'B' calls at the Clearing House for the payment of the cheque the reply would be given by the Clearing House to 'B' to refer their notice of 1st April, 1919.

In the same way if a D/order is tendered to a wrong party—who has taken delivery of the goods and stored the bales in one's godown—when the actual buyer claims his lot of bales under the said D/order for which Clearing House is not responsible.

Under the circumstances the loss and damages so suffered by the wrong party or parties, and the mistakes thus realised by the party should at least be rectified then and there—otherwise under the unwise policy of the Clearing House, several wrong parties will suffer—for which there is no real remedy in the hands of the authorities of the Clearing House.

I therefore invite the attention of the Cotton merchants to form their opinions on the notice and ask them—whether they (cotton merchants) will quietly suffer the loss, under the mistakes committed by Clearing House, on whose responsibility, or in whose hands their bulk of trade lies.—Yours, etc.

FIRST APRIL.

Bombay, April 2.

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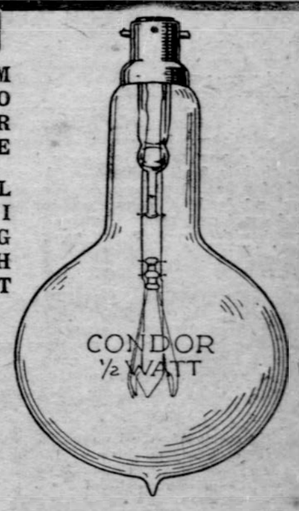

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the best, the choicest and the finest Tea in the world.
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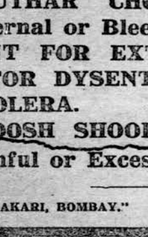

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LADY SUES A LADIES' CLUB.

In the King's Bench, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mrs. Alice L. Williams, wife of Lieutenant G. Valentine Williams, of Warley, Essex, sued the Curzon Syndicate, of Norfolk-street, Strand, claiming the return of certain jewellery, valued at £300, entrusted to the defendants, or its value or damages for negligence. Defendants carry on business as proprietors of a club known as the Ladies' United Services Club, in Curzon-street. Plaintiff's case was that on or about 9th March, 1918, plaintiff, who had been staying at the club for some days, handed to the manageress a dressing-bag containing the jewellery, and requested her to lock it in the safe in the office. The request was made in consequence of a notice which defendants had placed in the bedrooms of the club, which plaintiff said made them impliedly responsible for the safety of goods placed in their custody. The defence was that the plaintiff, being a member of the club, was bound by the rules, one of which provided that members had no claim in respect of property alleged to have been left or lost in the club. They admitted a bag was handed to their manageress, but did not admit it contained jewellery, and said they were not liable.

Mr. Jowett, for plaintiff, in opening the case, said the clubhouse was originally the Washington Hotel, but in 1915 the club was started. There were a number of bedrooms for the use of members, and notices were put up stating that no liability would be recognised unless such property had been handed to an officer of the club and a receipt given, but they did not provide receipts for the servants, and no receipts were given. In March, 1918, the underporter was found at the club lying on the ground, gagged and bound, and the jewellery missing. The man was found to be so insecurely tied up that suspicions were aroused. He was recognised as an old criminal, and was charged with stealing Mrs. Williams's jewellery, valued at £300. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was now contended that the syndicate was grossly negligent in engaging a man of this character on a false reference.

Inspector Mercer said the porter was identified through his finger-prints. He was a smart-looking man, and plausible, but he had served twenty years' imprisonment.

Mr. Giveen (cross-examining): He was of the polite variety, not a Bill Sikes? (Laughter.)

Inspector Mercer: Oh yes, a plausible man.

The inspector produced a long burglar's safe cutter, used to cut the metal after the hole was drilled.

On being handed to his lordship, the latter remarked, amid laghter, "Oh yes, this is the sardine-tin opener" (the term used by criminals for this implement of safe-breaking).

Mrs. Williams, the plaintiff, said her husband was during the war in the Irish Guards, and was now a correspondent in Paris. She joined the club in 1917, and towards the end of February, 1918, she engaged a bedroom. She had her dressing-case, with certain jewellery in it, but there was no key to her door, and being nervous as to robbery she wrote to the secretary, and told Mrs. Fry, the manageress, who suggested she should have her jewellery put in the safe. Plaintiff then on March 9 took her dressing-case, with the jewellery, down to Mrs. Fry for deposit in the safe. Mrs. Fry told her it would be safe there. She had been making arrangements to insure her jewellery, but unfortunately they were not quite complete. The sum she was going to insure for was over £400, though she was now only suing for £300.

In giving a list of the articles of jewellery missing, plaintiff said some of it she won as prizes in Australia for elocution.

His Lordship: It is a mercy to rave a lady giving evidence who has a knowledge of elocution. It is not often it happens. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: Well, I hope you can hear me, my lord. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Elsie Corner, of Half Moon-street, a friend of the plaintiff, and a member of the Ladies' United Services Club, said she was robbed whilst staying at the club, but not on the occasion Mrs. Williams lost her jewellery.

Mrs. French Brewster, another member of the club, stated that she was also a victim to a robbery of her jewellery, which was taken from her bedroom. Witness continued, "I rather liked Lister, the night porter, and I saw him and said, 'Come and see how this man came in.' I said we will go to the back door, and he replied, 'That is always locked up at night,' but we went down to the back door, and found it was open." (Laughter.) Witness added that she reported to the management.

Mr. Giveen (in cross-examination): You rather liked the night porter?—Witness: Yes, he looked like a respectable lawyer's clerk. (Laughter.) He was a very nice-looking man.

His Lordship: You mean he looked like a lawyer's clerk. (Laughter.)

Witness: Well, I used to buy him milk as I thought he was not very strong.

Mr. Giveen: He has written to you since he came out of gaol. Witness: Yes, he has written to me.

This was plaintiff's case, and Mr. Giveen called Mrs. Louisa Hocker, of Park-lane, governing director of the defendant company. She said the safe was a proper and reasonable one, and the porter was taken on because he came with a good character and appeared suitable.—"Westminster Gazette."

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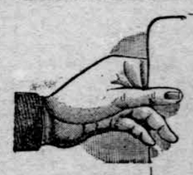

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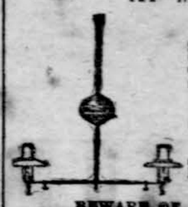

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